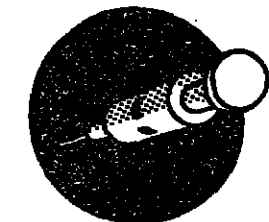


THE TIMES Tomorrow

Minnesota kid
The making of
Walter Mondale, the
farmer's politician

Drug culture
Synthetic fixes for
every mood in Norman
Macrae's fictional
look at the future



Cruising the common
Laurie Taylor on
Caroline Blackwood's
new study of
the Greenham women
In court
Rex Bellamy at the
US Open tennis
championships

Portfolio

The £2,000 Times Portfolio
Competition was won yesterday
by Miss Monica Lewin, of
Watford, Herts. Portfolio list,
page 16; how to play, infor-
mation service, back page.

330 killed as typhoon hits Philippines

More than 330 people have
been killed and at least 160,000
rendered homeless as Typhoon
like tore a 300-mile-wide path of
destruction through the sugar
and coconut regions of the
Philippines archipelago.

Coastal towns were pummeled
by giant waves which swept
away hundreds of houses and
torrential rain inundated
low-lying areas, sending thou-
sands fleeing to safety. Page 6

Overtime deal ends TV strike

Thames Television returned to
the screens yesterday after a
five-day strike by technicians
concerning work-resters. The
company will end overtime
payments for time not worked,
saving about £200,000 a year.
The 70 technicians at the centre
of the dispute will continue
their six-day fortnight, but work
a 14-hour shift and not 17½ as
previously.

Vatican verdict

The Vatican coyly unveiled its
eagerly-awaited verdict on libe-
ration theology, a weighty
document likely to have politi-
cal ramifications in Latin
America and elsewhere. Page 6
Leading article and letters, page 13

Bid rejected

Brooke Bond has rejected
Unilever's £555m takeover
offer.

Murder trial

An ice cream company has been
given evidence at the trial in
Glasgow of four men accused of
the murder of six members of a
family. Page 3

Captain crashes

Captain Mark Phillips was
breath-tested after a head-on
collision which wrecked his
Range Rover. Back page

Peres persists

Mr Shimon Peres and his
Labour colleagues turned to the
National Religious Party as they
tried to form a narrow-based
coalition government in Israel. Page 8

Call for Moses

England have introduced two
new players, Sterland of Shef-
field Wednesday and Moses of
Manchester United, into a
squad of 28 for the match
against East Germany at
Wembley a week Wednesday.
page 22

Leader page, 13
Letters: On miners, from Mr R
Dover, and others; liberation
theology, from Canon A. Wil-
kinson, and Mr R.A. Davis.
Leading articles: Liberation
theology; miners; Israel.
Features: pages 10-12
Bernard Levin on the happy
chances of political change; Is
Peru losing its grip? How
Britain can hold onto the tech-
nological future; Men's
fashion; Part two of Norman
Macrae's series on life 40 years
from now.
Classified, pages 24 to 26
Legal appointments

Home News	2-5	Crossword	28
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Arts	14-18	Science	14
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Miners go into new peace talks with full TUC backing

● The miners' union and the National Coal Board are to resume peace talks aimed at ending the six-month-old pit strike

● The Trades Union Congress over-
whelmingly agreed a three-point plan of
action in support of the miners at the first
day of its annual congress in Brighton

● Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary of
State for Energy, has welcomed the
resumed talks, but the Government is said
to be determined not to retreat on the
closure of uneconomic pits

● Mr Arthur Scargill's call for greatly
increased picketing activity was given a
muted response by striking miners
throughout most of Britain. Page 2

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Brighton

Miners leaders are to resume
peace talks with the National
Coal Board on their six-month-
old strike after winning a
massive vote at the Trade
Union Congress yesterday for
extending the dispute into other
industries.

Contacts between the coal
board and the National Union
of Mineworkers were reestab-
lished, after a break of nearly
seven weeks, by Mr Robert
Maxwell, owner of Mirror
Group Newspapers, during
secret weekend discussions with
the parties.

The peace process is expected
to restart tentatively in two
days' time, but the immediate
proposals for a settlement do
not look very good.

As the talks were being
arranged, Mr Arthur Scargill,
the miners' president, made
clear that his terms for an end
to the stoppage were un-
changed. They are withdrawal
of the March 6 pit closure
programme; guarantees to keep
open five "test case" pits in
Yorkshire, Scotland, Durham
and Kent, and no closures on
economic grounds.

The union's general secretary,
Mr Peter Heathfield, added last
night: "I hope there is realism
and that the board is now

prepared to resolve the
dispute".

Privately, some coal board
managers are sceptical about
the ballyhoo surrounding the
Maxwell initiative, and at-
tribute much of the behind-the-
scenes "preparatory work to
other third parties, ranging from
the Archbishop of York to Mr
Stanley Orme, the shadow
energy secretary.

Picket numbers 2
Leading article 13
Letters 13

There was also some dispute
last night about who had
invited who in. The union said
it had been approached by a
third party with a request from
the National Coal Board to
recommence negotiations.

Mr Scargill insisted: "This
was followed by a direct
telephone call from Mr Ned
Smith, industrial relations
director of the board, to Mr
Heathfield and the NUM
agreed to the board's request.
We are pleased that the coal
board, after breaking off
negotiations in July, has agreed
to talk".

But Mr Ian MacGregor, the
coal board chairman told a
London press conference that

he had been approached on
behalf of the union, and
indicated that the initial steps
towards reopening of nego-
tiations had come from the
miners.

While the union is still
insisting on withdrawal of the
board's colliery closure pro-
gramme involving 20 pits and
20,000 jobs, Mr MacGregor
said yesterday: "There would be
no point in any new discussions
unless they had indicated they
were prepared to talk about the
realities of life".

Asked if he had changed his
own position, he said: "So I am
the proud owner of all the
initiatives and I would now
look to the union for one."

"I am optimistic that we will
get that initiative and I believe
that in the long run the good
common sense of the miners
will lead to a return to work."

The miners' union, neverthe-
less, regards itself as being in a
considerable stronger bargain-
ing position after yesterday's
overwhelming TUC vote for
cash aid, a blockade on the
movement of coal and coke,
and the blocking of oil used as a
substitute fuel in power
stations.

TUC delegates gave Mr
Continued on back page, col 4

Carnival atmosphere at rally

From David Felton
Labour Correspondent, Brighton

The miners' mass lobby of
the Trades Union Congress
yesterday, which it had been
feared could turn into an ugly
confrontation with the police,
passed off peacefully in an
almost carnival atmosphere.

Organizers of the lobby at
Brighton said that about 5,000
striking miners and their sup-
porters turned out although
police estimated the figure was
nearer 4,000. That fell short of
the 10,000 anticipated by
Sussex Police and the thousands
of extra officers on stand-by
were not needed.

The demonstrators heeded
the call for a peaceful lobby from
Mr Arthur Scargill, president of
the National Union of Mine-
workers, who was greeted by the
crowd outside the conference
hall with the usual display of
adulation. They vented their
anger of right-wing union
leaders arriving for the opening
of the conference.

Singled out for particular
abuse were Mr Alistair Graham,
general secretary of the Civil
and Public Services Association,
and Mr William Sims, the
steelmen's leader.

The police had to rush Mr
Sims into the hall after a man
collecting money for the miners
tried to hit him with a collecting
box.

It was noticeable that several
union leaders were ac-
companied along the seaboard
by heavily-built members of
their unions.

The crowd dispersed after the
conference started but re-
assembled for a march and rally
during the lunchbreak. An
aeroplane flying overhead trail-
ing the slogan "Come off it
Arthur" and "Get stuffed
Scargill" led to protests from the
union leaders.

Demonstrators heard sterling
speeches from more than a
dozen union leaders and Labour
politicians.

They heard miners MP Mr
Dennis Skinner describe the
police as "Mrs Thatcher's
Gestapo", which operated one
law for the worker and another
for establishment figures.

But throughout the atmos-
phere was good-humoured and
police officers took the many
jokes made at their expense in
good part.

Walker hopeful of pit peace deal

By Anthony Berins, Political Correspondent

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of
State for Energy, said yesterday
that he was hopeful of a pit
peace deal because he had been
told that Mr Scargill was now
willing to accept the closure of
uneconomic pits.

Mr Walker said in a BBC
radio interview on *The World
at One*: "This is the first time
we have had a president of the
NUM saying that his demand is
that any pit, no matter how
uneconomic, should be kept
going. That's crazy."

"I gather that he has now
agreed, perhaps under TUC
pressure, I don't know, to move
from that position."

It was stated in Whitehall
that the initiative for the talks
had come from the miners' union,
and, after shadow
Cabinet had discussed the
present dispute for more than
an hour, Labour leaders were
also reported to be optimistic.

Mr Stan Orme, Labour's
energy spokesman, who claimed
some of the credit for setting up
the new meeting, said: "The
resumed talks are significant."

One Labour source said that
discussion had taken place
already on formulas for an
agreement on uneconomic pits,
the central issue in the dispute.
The Prime Minister and the

Cabinet are determined that
there can be no settlement
without a Scargill retreat on that
demand.

Meanwhile, Mr Neil Kin-
nock, fresh from a holiday in
Spain, is expected to tell the
TUC in Brighton today that
picket-line violence must be
condemned and that the only
way to change governments is
through the ballot box.

An extract from a new book
on Mr Kinnock, published in
yesterday's *Guardian*, pro-
vided a timely reminder of
the Labour leader's attitude to
Mr Scargill's brand of left-wing
politics. Mr Kinnock is reported
to have said last year that Mr
Scargill was destroying the coal
industry single-handed and that
he was "the Labour move-
ment's nearest equivalent to a
First World War general".

Mr Kinnock will also stress
that unions are bound to fight
for their jobs at a time of such
high unemployment.

The shadow Cabinet agreed
yesterday that Mrs Thatcher
should be urged to request the
recall of Parliament to debate
the industrial situation, al-
though there is little chance that
the Prime Minister will accept
the need to do so.

Maxwell in limelight as go-between for pit talks

By Our Labour Correspondent

Mr Arthur Scargill was
yesterday in the unaccustomed
position of having to share the
limelight at the Trades Union
Congress with Mr Robert
Maxwell. The new proprietor of
Mirror Group Newspapers was
basking in his success after
organizing fresh peace talks
between the miners' union and
the National Coal Board.

Mr Maxwell who was able to
announce the new talks on the
front page of *The Daily Mirror*
on Monday - the day that he
dropped the price by 1p as part
of his circulation battle with
The Sun - and was determined
to get as much publicity for his
papers as he possibly could.

It appears that Mr Maxwell

had been holding a series of
private talks mostly over the
telephone with miners' leaders
and with Mr Ian MacGregor,
chairman of the coal board,
during the last two weeks. He
refused yesterday to go into
details of those discussions
saying only: "I volunteered to
be a switchboard. I am very
happy to have helped in a small
way."

He started his peace mission
two weeks ago when with a
team of senior *Daily Mirror*
journalists he went to Sheffield
to meet Mr Scargill in a hotel.
Since then he has been con-
stantly in touch by telephone
with leaders of the NUM.

Continued on back page, col 6



Mr Scargill arriving at the TUC's annual congress where he received a standing ovation (Photograph: John Manning).

Nine die in riots as violence returns to Sharpeville

From Michael Hornsby, Cape Town

Rioting, arson and looting
erupted in black townships
south and east of Johannesburg
yesterday, claiming at least nine
lives and causing extensive
damage to property in what
appeared to be a situation of
rapidly spreading unrest.

Late in the afternoon, a bomb
exploded in a central Johannes-
burg building housing passport
and immigration offices of the
Department of Internal Affairs.
There were no immediate
reports of deaths, but four
people were injured.

The focus of yesterday's
violence was the black township
of Sharpeville, one of the most
emotionally charged in recent South
African history. It was there
that 69 people were killed and
178 wounded men police
opened fire on thousands
demonstrating against the Pass
Laws - which restrict the
movement of blacks - on
March 21, 1960.

Sharpeville's deputy mayor,
Mr Sam Dlamini, was reported
to have been killed to death
yesterday and then cremated on
his doorstep. Two youths were
shot dead near by, apparently
by Mr Dlamini before he was
killed.

Two other people died
trapped in their burning cars
which caught fire after being hit
by petrol bombs. Fires raged in
several parts of the township,
and similar violence was re-

ported from near by Sebokeng
and Evaton.

Two charred bodies were
found in the burnt-out Sebo-
keng home of a councillor, and
a mob set fire to two churches
and three petrol bombs at
police cars. Black township
officials are often targets be-
cause they are seen as govern-
ment stooges.

Youths were seen siphoning
petrol from cars for use in
primitive fire bombs. Police
initially tried to disperse the
crowds with tear gas, rubber
bullets and birdshot, later riot
squad reinforcements, wearing
camouflage uniforms and carry-
ing semi-automatic rifles, were
brought in on armoured troop
carriers.

As dozens of buildings blazed
in the townships, an Army
helicopter circled overhead,
apparently directing the police
to new scenes of violence. As the
helicopter passed overhead,
hundreds of looters raised
clenched fists.

Journalists taken into Shar-
peville in a police convoy last
night reported seeing burning
tarmacs, dozens of burnt-out
vehicles and trees uprooted.

The violence came after
serious unrest at the end of last
week and over the weekend in
black townships on the East
Rand, in which at least seven
people, several of them chil-

dren, were killed when police
fired at rioters.

The first warning of the
trouble brewing in Sharpeville
came on Sunday evening when
whites returning home from the
Vaal Dam, a favourite weekend
picnic spot, had their cars
singed as they drove along the
main road to Johannesburg,
which runs past the township.

It is the most sustained and
serious black unrest since the
Soweto riots of 1976, which
started in very much the same
way and continued for a year,
claiming about 600 lives.

It has provided the worst
possible backdrop for the
introduction of South Africa's
new constitution, which came
into effect at midnight last
Sunday. Under it, Indians and
Coloureds are represented in
Parliament, but Africans - the
majority of the population -
continue to be excluded.

Although the immediate
cause of the unrest appears to be
anger over rent increases and
seething discontent with the
grossly inferior quality of black
education, the intensity of the
violence has risen sharply in the
past two weeks.

While the riots were raging in
Sharpeville and elsewhere, Mr
F. W. Botha, Prime Minister
under the old constitution, was
sworn in yesterday as acting
President in preparation for his
election as the President

London port sets up secret ballot

By Glen Allen

Port of London Authority
employers last night went over
the heads of docks' strike union
leaders to set up their own
secret ballot to reveal the real
strength of support for the
action.

The ballot, of all 3,300
dockers who work in the Port of
London, will be conducted by
the Independent Electoral Re-
form Society.

Ballot papers will be sent to
each dockers' home today, and
the PLA move, and a
authority spokesman said last
night: "I do not think he was
too pleased about it, but we felt
that in the face of the refusal by
the Transport and General
Workers' Union to test opinion
at Tilbury with another ballot,
we had to do something."

"The authority felt the
situation was drifting, and
there was no initiative being
taken. It is not a dispute of our
making - we are not the people
in dispute with the union - but
we are among those who have
been suffering from its conse-
quences."

"We are convinced that the
majority of men in London do
not want to support the strike,
and this ballot should provide
the answer to that conviction."

The PLA's decision to
conduct a ballot without con-
sulting union leaders is remis-
sive of a new style of
pressure application adopted in
recent years by some manage-
ments, but with a subtle
difference.

As the authority is not itself
in dispute with the union, it can
claim to be merely conducting
an independent opinion poll.
Nevertheless, it will still anger
the TGWU.

Earlier, Mr Connolly had
announced plans to tighten up
the dockers' stranglehold in the
face of a drift back to work at
Hull and Fleetwood.

"There are a number of ports
not supporting the strike," Mr
Connolly admitted, "and we
now have to get into these ports
and persuade them to support
the national policy of the union."

At Fleetwood yesterday, 94
dockers, returned to work after
a week on strike, and at Hull,
rebel dockers claimed that at
least 100 men had reported for
work. At Bristol, strikers were
warned that the docks could
close for good in two or three
weeks if the stoppage contin-
ued. Mr Gordon Scott
Morris port director warned: "I
am not scaremongering."

Ice problem

The crew of the space shuttle
Discovery interrupted their
scientific experiments to change
a computer screen and try to get
rid of exterior ice some of which
had blocked the crafts toilets.

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Bae to spend £100m on 'stretched' jetliner for commuter routes

By Edward Townsend

British Aerospace yesterday announced a £100m larger version of its successful three-engine 146 regional jetliner - claimed by the company to be the world's quietest jet - which could create several hundred jobs.

The company said at the Farnborough Air Show that it would launch a "stretched" version of the 146, each costing about £14m, in 1988. The aircraft, 18ft longer than the first 80-seat 146 which flew in

1981, will carry up to 130 passengers. British Airways could be using the jet on some of its low-density European routes. The new 146 puts Britain back in the ranks of the world's aircraft manufacturers.

Mr John Glasscock, director of the Bae civil division, said the company had been under pressure from airlines to develop the 146 to cope with larger payloads in the world's commuter routes, particularly

in the United States. The 146 is designed and assembled at Hatfield, Hertfordshire, from assemblies delivered from four other Bae plants in Bristol, Manchester, Humber and Prestwick. Mr Glasscock said that if the larger version proved a success, new jobs would occur across the civil division.

The 146 components provided by two risk-sharing partners - Avco Aerostructures of Tennessee in the US, which makes the wings, and Saab-Scania in Sweden, which produces the tailplane and all control surfaces. The engine pods are built by Shorts in Belfast.

The plane is powered by Avco Lycoming engines and is known by Bae as "the whispering jet".

The new 146 will be complemented by a freighter version. Like its two previous versions, said Bae, the new aircraft will operate at flight cost levels "well below those of most other jet transports now in widespread regional and trunk services".

The aircraft's increased capacity is expected to reduce operating costs per seat-mile to well below those of twin jets of comparable size and would approach levels achieved by many of the new 140-150 seat aircraft, according to the company.

Since its launch, the 146 has cost £400m in development and sales have reached 38 firm orders and 43 options from seven airlines and the Royal Air Force.

Boeing to develop US heavy-lift helicopter

Boeing has been given \$70m (£53.8m) by the US Government to build what will be the largest heavy-lift helicopter in the world.

The aircraft, shelled by the Nixon administration, and now approved by President Ronald Reagan, will be able to carry 35 tonnes. This covers every piece of equipment in use by the US Army except its main battle tank.

Boeing's announcement has overshadowed the arrival at the Farnborough Air Show of the Russian Mi-26 at present the world's largest helicopter with a payload capacity of 26 tonnes.

The Mi-26, Ilyushin wide-bodied airliner and an Antonov twin-jet cargo aircraft represent the first air show exhibits in Britain by the Russians, who are keen to negotiate technology

transfer deals with Western aerospace companies.

Boeing's twin-rotor helicopter is being developed under a deal with the US Army, Defence Department and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The Mi-26 entered service in 1983 to handle outside loads in construction projects in remote areas of the Soviet Union and to support army units.

The Russians confirmed yesterday that the Mi-26 and the Antonov would take part in air displays on the Farnborough public days on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, but it is unlikely that the airliner, the flagship of Aeroflot, the Russian airline, will take part.

The largest helicopter in use in Britain is the Boeing Chinook which can lift 10 tonnes. Its main task is to ferry troops and equipment across the North Sea platform

Teachers militant on eve of pay report

By Colin Hughes

Teachers, who started the new term yesterday by taking sanctions in schools, will hear the result of their pay arbitration by the end of this week.

The action, which forced some schools to send children home early on the first day back after the summer break, is in protest at alleged delays in setting up arbitration to settle the pay dispute.

Employers have called the action pointless, because it cannot speed the arbitration decision, but leaders of the 235,000-member National Union of Teachers, which is operating the sanctions, clearly hope to maintain last term's mood of militancy up to the end of this year's pay round.

Although the independent chairman of the arbitration panel, Professor Eric Armstrong, declined to set a date for the decision, union leaders have been told it will be within two or three days.

The employers refused to offer more than 4.5 per cent, saying they could not afford to pay. Teachers are demanding 31 per cent to restore salaries to levels comparable with 1974.

The arbitration decision will be sent to Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, who has confirmed that he will publish it immediately. He must decide whether the Government will find any extra funds for employers if the award is higher than 4.5 per cent. If he wants it overturned he must take the issue to Parliament, an unprecedented step which would be certain to provoke instant strike action by teachers.

Sir Keith has said throughout that there is no more money available, and if the arbitrators award more than 4.5 per cent he will probably insist on local education authority employers finding spare cash by economizing elsewhere.

The method, Discolysis, involves injection into the spine of a drug which dissolves the jelly-like blister on the disc that causes the pain.

Experts say the cost is half that of conventional surgery. Omnis Surgical, an affiliate of Travenol Laboratories, has been granted the licence to use the drug in Britain.

Tender touch for backs

Injectors of a substance similar to meat tenderizer used in cooking could avert the need for surgery for many back pain sufferers.

The new treatment, approved recently by the Committee on the Safety of Medicines, could help to reduce the 31 million working days lost as a result of back trouble.

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Experts say the cost is half that of conventional surgery. Omnis Surgical, an affiliate of Travenol Laboratories, has been granted the licence to use the drug in Britain.

Straw-burners wooed back to the plough

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Ministry of Agriculture scientists are working in Cambridgeshire with machinery manufacturers to make the plough popular again.

In the middle of a huge field a few miles from Cambridge, strips of land have been ploughed to different depths with a variety of implements. At the end of this month they will be seeded and during the winter the growth of the crop will be recorded.

The purpose is to discover the best way to incorporate unwanted straw into the soil without damaging the soil's fertility.

Farmers are convinced, and the evidence supports them, that clear burning of straw and stubble is the cheapest method of disposal and provides a near-

perfect seedbed for the new crop.

But public opposition to the pollution and danger has led to restrictions on burning, and the urgency with which the ministry is examining alternatives suggests that a complete ban is not far off.

Dr Bryan Davies, regional soil scientist at the ministry's Agricultural Development and Advisory Service made it clear yesterday that a return to ploughing would involve extra costs in fuel, machinery and labour. The need was to show farmers how to keep costs to a minimum and ensure that yields did not suffer unduly.

On light soils, the difficulties were fewer than on the heavy clays of East Anglia, where chopping and ploughing-in

some three tonnes of straw an acre presented a formidable challenge.

"I have no doubt in my mind that ploughing is a retrograde step," he said. "But, if it is forced upon us, we have to do it as well as possible."

Trials so far seemed to disprove the idea, prevalent in West Germany, that large applications of nitrogen in early winter were essential. That would not only save money but would please conservationists concerned about high levels of nitrates leaching into streams and rivers.

Officials yesterday seemed to agree that there had been far fewer complaints about straw-burning this summer than in previous years.

Setback to reforms for mentally ill

By Nicholas Timmins

Social Services Correspondent

The Government has had largely to abandon, at least for the time being, plans to provide greater safeguards for the mentally ill which were due to come into effect next month.

The move comes after a boycott by social workers of a new examination they had to pass to prove competence to deal with the mentally ill.

Under the original proposals, announced last year, only social workers who had passed the examination would have been empowered to sign detention orders under the Mental Health Act.

The aim was to ensure that other options to compulsory detention in hospital were considered by social workers with specialist expertise in mental health work.

The examination has been boycotted, however, by social workers belonging to the National and Local Government Officers Association.

The boycott has meant that only 1,000 social workers will have passed the examination, against the 3,000 or more that local authorities believe they need to operate the new system.

Yesterday the Department of Health and Social Security announced that to meet the crisis, local authorities will be able to approve many existing social workers to sign detention orders, if they have received the training before the examination.



Mrs Thatcher welcoming Dr FitzGerald on the steps of 10 Downing Street

FitzGerald in EEC talks

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister, spent three and a half hours trying to unscramble the EEC budgetary mess with Mrs Margaret Thatcher at Downing Street yesterday.

But there was no hint of progress at the end, more than two months after the Fontainebleau summit at which heads of government thought they had cracked the problem.

The Irish Prime Minister, who holds the presidency of the EEC Council, is holding a number of meetings with the other Community leaders to discuss EEC issues.

Britain is still quarrelling with her partners over what was actually agreed at Fontainebleau, with Mrs Thatcher insisting on the primary need to save more and spend less.

Meanwhile the European Parliament has once more blocked payment of Britain's £472m rebate for 1983 until this year's cash crisis has been sorted out. Britain is hoping that the EEC Budget Council will put pressure on the Parliament as a result of its next meeting on Thursday.

The two leaders agreed to hold another of their regular meetings on the Irish problem later this year.

Dr FitzGerald has already held meetings with Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and President Mitterrand of France. He is next due to discuss the issues about EEC enlargement with the Prime Ministers of Spain and Portugal in Dublin and Lisbon respectively.

Dublin has called off a reception arranged with the New York police band which took part in a march with IRA sympathizers at the weekend.

The pipe and drums band of the Emerald Society attached to the New York Police Department led a march in Bundoran, Co Donegal, 10 miles from where Lord Mountbatten of Burma was murdered by the IRA five years ago.

The march was to commemorate the deaths of republican hunger-strikers.

The New York band ignored pleas from the Dublin government and Irish police not to take part, even after it was pointed out that 11 policemen in the republic had lost their lives in recent years to terrorists.

Mont Louis loss spurs calls for cargo rules

By Tasty Samuels

The sinking of the French freighter Mont Louis off the Belgian coast nine days ago could become "another Torrey Canyon", according to scientists and lawyers.

As the Torrey Canyon, which went aground in the Channel in 1967, carrying 118,000 tons of crude oil, alerted the public to dangers of oil pollution at sea, so the loss of the Mont Louis's radioactive cargo "could have a similar impact as regards the dangers of other hazardous substances", Dr Viktor Sebek, secretary of the Advisory Commission on Pollution of the Sea (Acops), said yesterday.

Acops, an international watchdog body representing shipping and environmental interests, has called for regulations requiring "the notification of movements of ships carrying nuclear materials and other toxic cargo". An early notice system, which Acops compared with the old yellow flags signifying a case of yellow fever on board, would also make salvage operations less hazardous.

Dr Richard Sandbrook of the International Institute for Environment and Development, said: "Sadly, the world only puts right environmental risks when there is a disaster. Hopefully in this case, while no great damage seems to be likely, the international community will respond by tightening up procedures all round."

The UN International Maritime Organization instigated controls of sea traffic in hazardous substances based on the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (Solas) and the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code.

Both codes deal with the construction of ships and containers, navigational practices and definitions of hazardous substances, including lightly radioactive wastes of the sort carried by the Mont Louis. The various IMO guidelines on reporting-in systems for ships carrying dangerous cargo are voluntary.

Dossier on shot men questioned by coroner

By Richard Ford

Police files on the death of two unarmed terrorists they shot shared differences in statements made immediately after the killing and evidence given during a murder trial earlier this year, a deputy coroner alleged yesterday.

Mr James Rodgers, deputy coroner for Armagh and Craigavon, announced that inquiries on two Irish National Liberation Army terrorists shot by the Royal Ulster Constabulary would be postponed to allow further inquiries to be made.

Mr Rodgers, a solicitor, made his allegation concerning the files 11 days after the coroner, Mr Gerry Curran, resigned saying he had discovered "grave irregularities" recorded in them and as a result was not prepared to preside at the inquest on Seamus Grew and Roderick Carroll, shot dead in Armagh city in December, 1982.

The coroner for Fermanagh and Omagh, Mr Rainey Hanna, is to hear the case. Because the deputy chief constable of Greater Manchester is conducting an inquiry into allegations of a police cover-up, Mr Hanna has decided against going ahead with the inquest which was planned for later this month.

Troops leave for big exercise

About 270 men with 70 vehicles and 60 trailers yesterday sailed from Dover to Zebruggen in Belgium as the first sizable contingent out of 36,000 troops who will cross to the Continent in the next two weeks to take part in Exercise Lionheart.

This is Britain's largest peacetime exercise designed to practice the reinforcement of the British Army of the Rhine and to take part in manoeuvres involving more than 130,000 people.

Yesterday's group were mainly men of the Second Battalion, Royal Irish Rangers. Similar numbers will cross tomorrow and Thursday.

Giant Haystacks hit teenager

The TV wrestler, Giant Haystacks, who is 7ft tall and weighs 40st, was yesterday fined £75 and ordered to pay £35 costs after he admitted hitting a 9st apprentice chef, aged 16.

Haystacks, who appeared at Bury Magistrates' Court, Greater Manchester, under his real name of Martin Austin Ruane, said he hit Mr William Stephens after the teenager "put his face into mine and tried to belittle me".

Haystacks, of Bland Road, Prestwick, Manchester, admitted assaulting Mr Stephens and causing him actual bodily harm. But he said he did not intend to injure anyone.

Hopes rise as BR meets unions

British Rail and the two main railway unions are to meet tomorrow in a further attempt to head off next week's threatened disruption of services because of union protests over job cuts in the industry.

The two sides are meeting in a hotel near Brighton where the two unions are attending the TUC conference.

Butterfly nearly high and dry

The dry weather yesterday hampered efforts to move the rare silver-studded blue butterfly from its breeding ground near Ipswich to new sites at Piper's Vale and Alderburgh in Suffolk.

Many of the sand-and-heather turfs carefully cut from Warren Heath broke up as they were loaded on to lorries by more than 50 volunteers. Experts were confident, however, that enough eggs would survive.

The Times overseas selling prices: Australia \$1.50; Belgium 1.10; Canada 1.20; Denmark 1.10; France 1.10; Germany 1.10; Greece 1.10; Hong Kong 1.10; India 1.10; Italy 1.10; Japan 1.10; Korea 1.10; Malaysia 1.10; Mexico 1.10; New Zealand 1.10; Norway 1.10; Portugal 1.10; Singapore 1.10; South Africa 1.10; Spain 1.10; Sweden 1.10; Switzerland 1.10; Taiwan 1.10; Thailand 1.10; Turkey 1.10; USA 1.10; West Germany 1.10.

Muted response to Scargill picket call

By Glen Allan

The National Coal Board claimed last night that only one out of every 14 striking miners turned out in response to a call by Mr Arthur Scargill, leader of the National Union of Mine-workers, for a fresh impetus on picketing.

A trickle back to work by miners in Yorkshire, Scotland and Kent was accompanied by a muted response from pickets.

The back-to-work trend was most marked in Kent, where the National Coal Board claimed that 26 men faced "considerable violence" from about 200 pickets when they reported for work at Tilmanstone colliery, near Dover. A further four men clocked on at Birtlesanger. Previously there had been no miners working in Kent.

In Scotland the number of miners at work passed 200 for the first time. Out of the 205 the NCB said had clocked on, 145 were at Bileston Glen.

Privately, NCB industrial relations chiefs were surprised that the reaction to Mr Scargill's call was not greater. In a

confidential internal memo to Mr Ian McGregor, the chairman, they expressed satisfaction that the union could "muster less than 10,000 pickets out of a total number of 140,000 striking miners".

The NCB has never before put together an analysis on an area-by-area basis of the NUM's picketing power, but as the time for the start of the first shift arrived yesterday, they began the picket count.

According to the board's area-by-area estimate, the number of miners who turned out for picket duty yesterday breaks down as follows:

Scotland: 470 pickets on duty. North-east: 230. North Yorks: 800. Doncaster: 600. Barnsley: 1,200. South Yorks: 760. North Derbyshire: 1,500. North: 250. South North: 15. South Midlands: 100. Kent: 298. West: 380. South Wales: 1,000. Coal products division: 250. Open-cast mining: no significant picketing.

In addition, the board estimates that 2,000 genuine pickets turned up at Brighton, giving a total of 9,875.

Both sides disguise failure in Yorkshire

By Peter Davenport

Both sides in the miners' strike faced failure in the militant Yorkshire coalfield yesterday.

Mr Arthur Scargill's call for a mass picket at every pit, coking plant and workshop failed to materialize and the NCB's hope that the trickle back to work in the NUM president's heartland might become a flood was also disappointed.

It left both sides trying to disguise the extent of their disappointment by mocking the achievements of the other. Yesterday had been seen as the dawn of a concentrated and coordinated movement back to work by miners opposed to Mr Scargill. It was with this in mind that the mass picket of collieries and other installations was ordered.

However in Yorkshire, only 33 NUM men mustered for work at a dozen locations and, although it was the highest total of the dispute, NCB officials admitted they had hoped for a bigger increase. The figures were only five up on last week.

But the real "surprise" for police and the coal board was the number of pickets at pit gates.

South Yorkshire police said: "It has been a very quiet day with some of the lightest picketing we have had to deal with. We estimate there were fewer than 1,500 pickets in the entire area."

The biggest turn-out were at Yorkshire Main, near Doncaster, where 400 tried to prevent four men going to work; 250 at Kiveton Park, Sheffield, where seven miners clocked on and police found two suspect petrol bombs in a field after fire broke out near an electricity sub-station; and 200 at Markham Main Colliery, near Doncaster where two miners went to work.

Mr Ian Ferguson, branch secretary at the Yorkshire Main colliery and a member of the Yorkshire Executive, claimed it had been a deliberate decision of the strike committee to go against Mr Scargill's plans. "We didn't agree with his tactics. We didn't think it was necessary."

Rebel wins injunction

A rebel miner who has defied up to 1,500 pickets won a court injunction against the Durham area of the National Union of Mineworkers yesterday.

In a rare action at Manchester High Court, Mr Paul Wilkinson, aged 28, was granted an injunction by Mr Justice Gildewell. The injunction ordered the Durham NUM not to deny Mr Wilkinson any of the rights or privileges of membership of the union. The executive committee was also restrained from taking any disciplinary action against him arising from his actions.

The NUM was also ordered not to intimidate Mr Wilkinson or use threats or force. It was

told to carry out peaceful picketing only and not beset Mr Wilkinson's place of work or his home.

● Mineworkers officials in South Wales yesterday prevented their own men from providing a safety cover at seven pits because some of them refused to pay a £3 levy to the food funds out of their daily £15 shift payment.

● A research document released by Plaid Cymru claimed that if the National Coal Board were to have its way completely and keep open only profitable mines then only two of the 28 pits in the coalfield would survive.

Timetable of events

March 5: York NUM calls strike over closures of Cortonwood and Ballethill Wood collieries; 12: Half country's pits close as strike starts.

April 12: NUM Executive rejects call for national ballot; 19: NUM special conference calls for all-out miners' strike; 25: Mr Scargill rejects Mr MacGregor's offer to phase closure programme.

May 21: Informal talks about talks collapse between NCB and NUM; 23: Second round of peace talks fails.

June 8: Mass rally by strikers in London; 13: Third round of peace talks breaks down; 21: Mr MacGregor sends letters to 178,000 miners stating he will

not allow NUM victory; 27: Day of action in support of strike.

July 6: Peace talks convened for nine hours. Both sides agree to meet again; 10: High Court orders NUM special conference not to vote on proposed rule change aimed at disciplining working miners; 11: NUM defies High Court order; 18: Talks between NCB and NUM collapse after 12 hours; 26: NUM rejects NCB peace plan on pit closure.

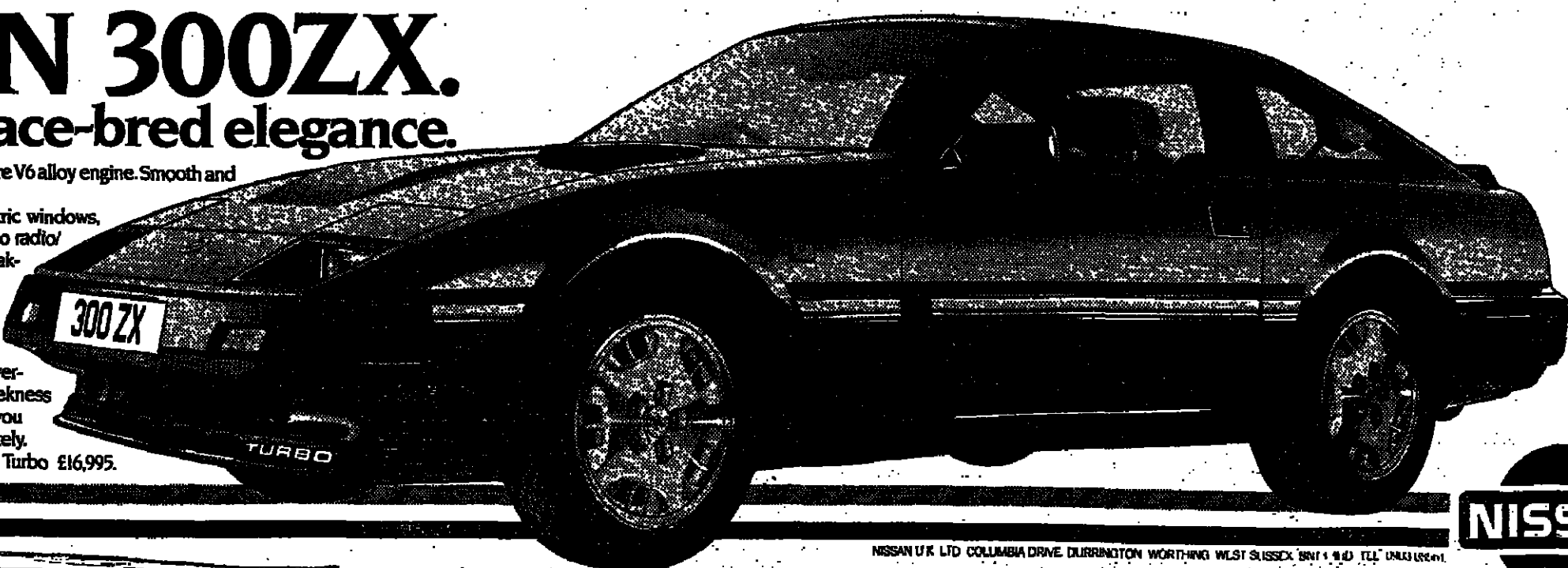
August: ACAS holds private talks with both sides; 24: Mr Stanley Orme, Labour's energy spokesman, fails to bring both sides together.

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Multiple murder trial told of ice cream van attacks and injury to drivers

The company secretary of a Glasgow ice cream company told what is believed to be Scotland's biggest multiple murder trial yesterday that the company's vans had been smashed, and drivers injured, that he had received threatening telephone calls and that there had been attempted arson at the company's garage.

Mr Archibald McDougall, who works for Marchetti Brothers, was speaking at the trial of Thomas Campbell, Thomas Gray, Joseph Steele and Garry Simeon, all from Glasgow, who are accused of murdering six members of a Glasgow family in April by setting fire to their home in Bankend Street, Ruchazie.

A total of seven men appeared at the High Court in Glasgow on charges ranging from attempted murder to assault and robbery.

Mr McDougall said Marchetti Brothers had 37 ice cream vans which were hired out to drivers who also bought ice cream, cigarettes and lemonade from the company. The vans operated in various Glasgow housing schemes.

There were three or four other ice cream companies as big as his own in the city. He said that last year there was

trouble with other companies vehicles coming into Marchetti's areas.

He said: "Vehicles were returned to our garage having been smashed up, drivers had been attacked and injured. I myself had received threatening telephone calls. There was also attempted arson at the beginning of the year at our premises."

Mr McDougall said a van could make £2,000 a week, of which £200 was clear profit for the driver. During the past two years his company had made a loss because of the cost of repairing damaged vans and increased competition.

He said: "It was increasingly more difficult to start new drivers due to the vans being attacked."

He said he remembered Andrew Doyle, one of the company's drivers, and one of the other members of the family killed in the house fire.

Mr Michael Bruce, Advocate Depute, asked what had happened to Andrew Doyle. Mr McDougall replied: "He was burnt to death."

Mr Graham Robertson, aged 23, said he operated two ice cream vans between March and August last year in the Haghill district of Glasgow.

On the second day another

van came into the area and he was conscious of being followed by a blue Ford Escort. He identified the driver as George Reid, one of the accused.

He and his girl friend were worried, and their profits were beginning to suffer. He said he asked for police protection.

It is alleged that the four men accused of murder wilfully set fire to a cupboard and door at the Doyle family's house.

All seven accused deny all charges, and five have lodged special defences of alibi and intoxication.

An ice cream van boy, John Clifford, aged 15, told the court that one evening in September last year he saw two masked men, one of them carrying a shotgun, approach the van.

He shouted to the van driver, and told him what was happening. As they drove off one of the masked men smashed a window with his shotgun.

The other three accused men are: Thomas Lafferty, John Campbell and George Reid. Lafferty and Campbell are accused of attempted murder and assault and robbery, and Reid is charged with assault. All three deny the charges.

The trial was adjourned until today.



Britain salutes Belgium

Britain saluted Belgium yesterday on the fortieth anniversary of the day the Allied forces liberated Brussels from the occupying German forces.

British military bands staged a formal ceremony in the city's Grand Place, before dignitaries including Prince Albert of Belgium, the Duke of Kent, the British Ambassador to Belgium, Sir Edward Jackson, and the new Secretary-General of Nato, Lord Carrington.

It was a memorable event for the former Foreign Secretary (above left) who first entered Brussels on September 3, 1944, as a major in the Grenadier Guards.

He was awarded the Military Cross for his wartime activities as a tank commander.

Yesterday Lord Carrington was in cheerful mood as he and Mr Wilfried Martens, the Prime Minister of Belgium (above centre) listened to General Allan Adair (right) reminisce.

During the ceremony the Duke of Kent (left) reviewed members of the Welsh Guards, whose troops were the first to enter Brussels 40 years ago.

Electricity repairs code is tightened

By Robin Young

Electricity boards and the Association of Manufacturers of Domestic Electrical Appliances (AMDEA) have agreed to changes in the electrical industry's codes of practice suggested by Sir Gordon Borrie, the Director General of Fair Trading.

The changes mean that in future minimum charges for repairs will be notified to customers before any visit is made, and written quotations estimating the cost of repairs or service work will be provided wherever possible.

First visits should normally take place within three working days, and if repairs cannot be completed within 15 days the consumer is to be told why.

Twelve-month guarantees covering both parts and labour will be given, except on repair work by AMDEA members on small appliances which will carry only three months' guarantee.

Sir Gordon Borrie said yesterday: "I have no doubt the changes will mean better protection for consumers. I recommended that the codes should be harmonized and strengthened in 1980."

Two questioned on thefts

Detectives were last night interviewing two men after £80,000 worth of thefts this summer from tourists' vehicles in car parks in Windsor. Jewelry, travellers' cheques, air tickets and cameras had been taken.

Visitors from the US, Sweden, Austria and Switzerland have been the targets for thieves who are believed to have used a network of spotters, drivers and car breakers to track down tourists.

Tougher entry for university

By Colin Hughes

The scramble for university places through the annual "clearing" system will be slightly tougher this year, according to the University Central Council on Admissions (UCCA).

Universities are expected to confirm slightly more than the 69,000 places won last year, but fewer vacancies for applicants through clearing have so far been reported.

Last year, more than 6,000 found a place through clearing, the system which enables applicants who failed to get in through the first round to enter a central pool competing for spare places.

Mr Michael Hiscock, university admissions system officer said yesterday he would be surprised if the figure reached 6,000 this year.

The toughest fields are the arts, social studies, law, medical studies, veterinary studies and forestry. Candidates with lower or moderate A-levels

grade have little hope of finding places to study arts through clearing. Some places for candidates with good language qualifications, at least a grade B or C, are available in languages.

Classics and Russian courses are short of suitable candidates, and a few vacancies are available in English, combined courses with English, and History. No vacancies have so far been reported for law, and only applicants with high grades have any hope of finding a place in social studies subjects.

Although there is a shortage of well-qualified applicants for nursing this year, only a few applicants with very high A-level grades will find places in medicine and dentistry, and no places are reported for Veterinary studies.

Opportunities are more promising in pure sciences, where candidates with "mid-range-to-good" grades should find places, according to UCCA.

Guinness goes up 3p a pint

By Our Commercial Editor

Draught stout prices are being increased by 3p a pint at the bar by Arthur Guinness and Sons, raising the national average to 88p a pint and in the South-east to 94p.

The move comes after price rises by other brewers in the South after widespread increases in the North. In the South-east the prices have been at the 4p a pint level, compared with 2p to 3p in the North but premium lagers are going up by 6p.

Guinness is also adding 3p to half-pint bottles of its extra stout. Increases are planned to some canned Guinness prices but those will be introduced more gradually, the canned trade being mostly through supermarkets and off-licenses.

Since it launched the Guinness promotional campaign 18 months ago Guinness has claimed increased sales for its draught stout.

Man remanded in Yerba case

A man appeared in court yesterday charged in connection with an incident in which a police dog called Yerba was shot dead.

John Johnson, aged 36, a car dealer, of Long Walk, Plumstead, south-east London, was remanded in custody by Bromley magistrates for a further week charged with robbing Mr Phillip Jeal of three moneybags worth £10 outside Lloyds Bank, Petts Wood, last month.

Airman guilty of drug-taking

Another airman involved in drug-taking at RAF Digby in Lincolnshire was dismissed from the service yesterday.

Senior Aircraftman Christopher Clark, aged 21, was also ordered to serve 70 days detention after pleading guilty to five charges of smoking cannabis.

Clark, from Ludlow, Shropshire, was the fourth airman from the base to be dismissed. Two more face court martial today.

Tube inquiry

A public inquiry will be held next week into the London Underground crash on August 20 in which a driver was killed and 30 passengers injured when a Central Line train hit a stationary train near Leyton station.

Canal closed

The Caldon Canal in north Staffordshire was closed to traffic yesterday because of the drought, which has lowered the level of reservoirs serving the 17-mile waterway between Leek and Congleton.

Princess launches hearing aid

By A Staff Reporter

The largest educational software package for slow-learning teenagers was launched yesterday by Princess Anne.

Microspecial, a series of 25 computer programs, was shown at this week's Concerned Technology in Education Exhibition in Edinburgh.

Teenagers with learning difficulties arising from poor sight and hearing or disturbed backgrounds often leave schools with little ability to understand the basic situations they are bound to face in the outside world, such as telling the time, counting money and map reading.

The program developers, the Scottish Microelectronics Development Programme, expect the "charismatic qualities of the computer" to reawaken interest among teenagers who will shortly leave school.

The package is jointly published by William Collins and Hill MacGibbon. The chairman of Hill MacGibbon.

Surgeon on expenses charges

Police trailing a surgeon suspected of falsifying his travelling expenses lost him almost yesterday, a court was told yesterday.

But health authority officials who shadowed him successfully found he was claiming for journeys he never made. Chester Crown Court was told.

Mr Joseph Selvarajan Jesudason, a consultant ear, nose and throat specialist, is accused of fraud and deception.

Mr Jesudason denies obtaining £986 from the Mersey Regional Health Authority by making inflated mileage claims during three years and attempting to obtain £110 by deception.

He also denies two specimen charges of obtaining cash by deception, and three of false accounting.

Mr Jesudason, aged 45, of Sandbach Road, Congleton, Cheshire, is a surgeon based at Leighton Hospital, Crewe.

It was on the evidence of health authority investigators that charges were brought. The trial continues today.

Students fear execution

Three Iranian students who were recommended for deportation yesterday for shoplifting said from their cells later that they feared they will be executed if sent back.

The three women, studying chemical engineering at Teesside Polytechnic, have been in Britain for four years. They are known activists against the Khomeini regime.

Social inquiry reports had recommended probation for Sima Haghsheban, aged 24, Sima Miri, aged 21, and Lida

Shamlou, aged 24, who shared a house in Middlesbrough, Cleveland.

Teesside magistrates recommended that deportation should be considered by the Home Office and committed the three to Durham jail for two months.

The women's solicitor, Mr Alistair Gowans, said he would lodge notices of appeal against the sentences.

They were caught stealing clothes and admitted five other shop thefts.

Police swap notes on breath-tests

By Rupert Morris

Doubts about the legality of the Intoximeter breath-testing machine have prompted police forces throughout Britain to compare notes, threatening costly delays in the courts.

The Association of Chief Police Officers said yesterday that it has written to every police force to collate information on contested drink-drive cases involving the Intoximeter.

But Mr John Over, Chief Constable of Gwent, and Secretary of the association traffic committee, said: "As far as we are concerned, police forces should carry on regardless."

Last week Mr Alan Beaven, a barrister who specializes in Intoximeter cases, persuaded Miss Audrey Jennings, a magistrate at Wells Street

Court, in London, that the Home Secretary had exceeded his powers in approving the use of the Intoximeter, an electronic device which gives an instant print-out of alcohol levels in the lungs.

It was the latest development in a number of legal challenges to the Intoximeter, introduced just over a year ago.

Yesterday, Mr Eric Tebbet, deputy chief prosecuting solicitor with the South Wales Police Authority, said he knew of 12 cases in Cardiff where a drink-driving defendant had won an adjournment pending a decision by the High Court or the Court of Appeal on a point of law.

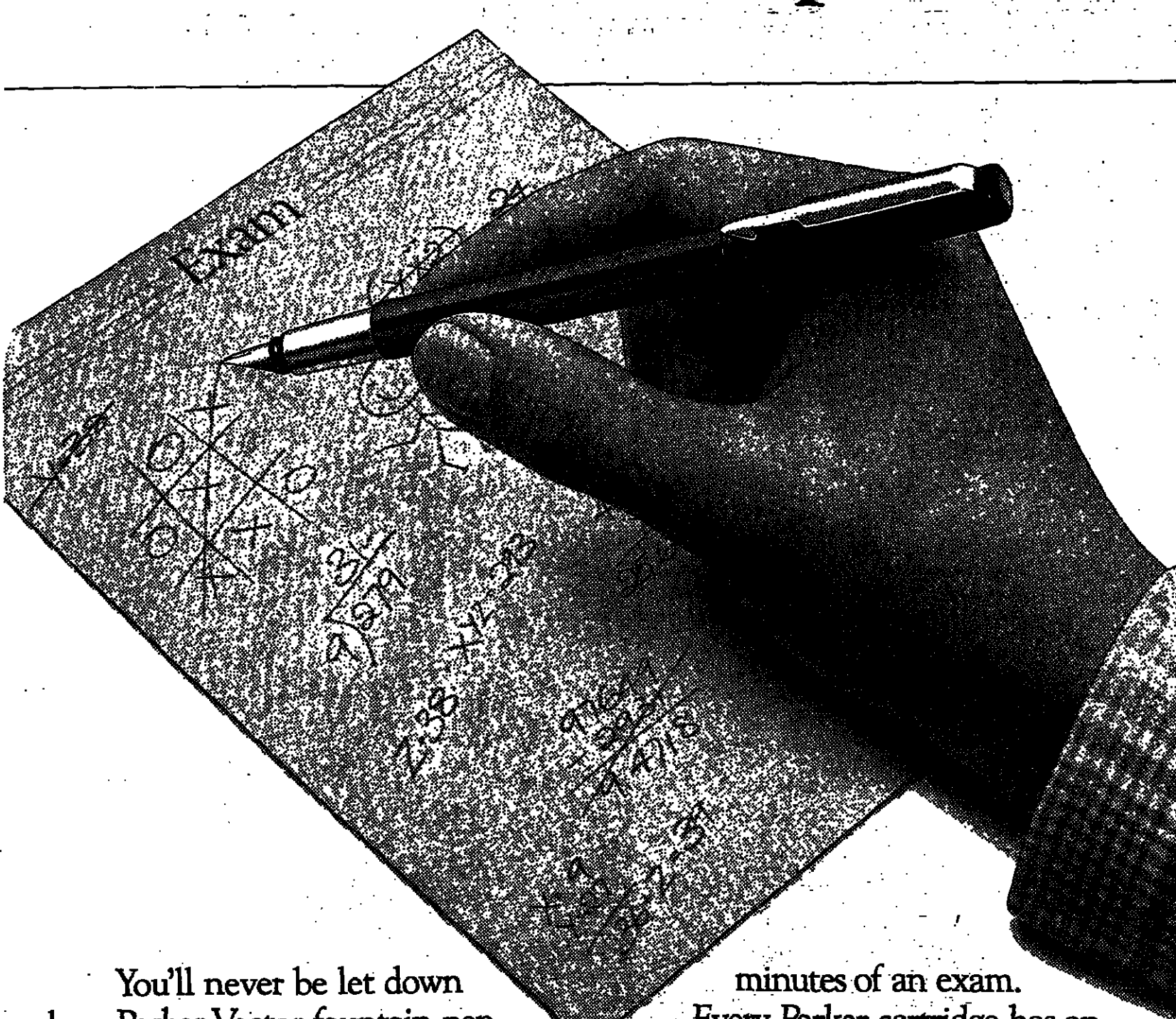
If the Cardiff experience were repeated in the rest of the country, there would be several thousand drink-drive cases

waiting decisions of higher courts.

Mr Beaven's advice to motorists to contest every drink-drive case involving the Intoximeter is unlikely to be endorsed by most barristers. The Automobile Association's advice yesterday was to wait and see.

But Mr Beaven is not alone in challenging the legality of the Intoximeter. Other challenges have been based on the inability of people with breathing problems to provide samples, the disparity between Intoximeter reading and another taken a few minutes later, and the possibility of extraneous substances such as cough medicine, Chinese food or breath fresheners, interfering with the reading.

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Miners' pact vote

Commentary

Defiant power unions are booed as TUC puts weight behind miners

Reports by John Winder, Derek Barnett, and Stephen Goodwin

The TUC General Council received the expected overwhelming majority for its statement on the miners' dispute at its annual congress at the Brighton Conference Centre yesterday.

The National Union of Mineworkers received a similar majority for its motion recording total support for the NUM and its campaign to save pits, jobs and mining communities.

The vote came after warnings by two delegates that power stations would not be stopped by the action of the TUC, speeches which were greeted with shouts of disapproval, boos, and slow handclaps.

Speeches in favour of the statement and motion far outweighed those against, and only a few delegates from a few unions dissented in the vote on a show of hands which closed the debate after two hours.

The TUC General Council now stood "shoulder to shoulder" with the miners, Mr Len Murray, outgoing general secretary of the TUC, told delegates.

"The challenge to the congress is how can we help to get this dispute resolved on a basis satisfactory to the NUM," said Mr Murray in moving the general council's statement on the mining dispute.

By endorsing the statement, the congress could send a message to the Government that it would not let the miners and their families starve, that it would not let the miners lose their jobs.

But Mr Murray also warned the NUM that it should listen to what other unions had to say and he was critical of acts of violence on the picket lines.

Mr Murray said everyone in the hall and beyond owed a debt to the miners of Britain. "They have long occupied a special place in the nation and in the trade union movement. The nature of the work is dirty, dangerous, and has always aroused admiration, respect and some guilt in those of us who work in easier conditions. Their loyalty, their pride, their sense of trade union and community responsibility, has historically been a model for others to emulate."

"Now their union is engaged in the most prolonged and damaging industrial dispute that post-war Britain has experienced. To date, at the wish of the NUM, the general council has not been involved, although many unions have. Now we are fully involved."

The general council was asking congress to pledge itself to help miners financially. There was immense hardship in the coal fields. Many miners were receiving no state support, others were receiving a pittance.

"We pay tribute to the magnificent efforts being made by the wives and families of miners who have stood four square with their husbands and sons all the way through. Now we stand shoulder to shoulder with them, our purpose is to bring the concentrated power of this movement to bear on the NCB and the Government, to get the board back to the negotiating table and in a frame of mind an agreement. That is the paramount objective."

In the statement, agreed with the NUM, a framework was established through which the general council, the NUM and unions involved could

The general council statement said:

"The general council condemns the NCB's efforts to shut down the Government to run down the coal industry and affirm total support for the following:

● Support for the National Union of Mineworkers' objectives of saving pits, jobs and mining communities.

● A concerted campaign to raise money to alleviate hardship in the coalfields and to maintain the union financially.

● To make the dispute more effective by not moving coal or coke, or oil substituted for coal or coke, across NUM official picket lines, or using such substitutes taken across NUM official picket lines not using oil which is substituted for coal.

"The NUM acknowledges that the practical implementation of these points will need detailed discussions with the general council and agreement with unions who would be directly concerned. The general council calls for a demonstration of all to an expanding coal industry."

"The general council calls on the NCB to resume negotiations immediately with the NUM to resolve this damaging and costly dispute in line with the Plan for Coal."

The NUM motion also carried said: "Congress records its total

support for the National Union of Mineworkers' and its campaign to save pits, jobs and mining communities - a campaign which has inspired the Labour movement, both at home and around the world."

"Congress reaffirms its commitment to an integrated energy policy, with an annual coal output target of 200 million tonnes as we move into the next century."

"Congress condemns the police-state tactics deployed against striking miners and their families and demands that the Government introduce legislation to render the police democratically accountable to the communities they are employed to serve. The police must never again be used, as at the present time, against unarmed working people exercising traditional trade union rights."

"Congress, recalling its total opposition to the 1980 and 1982 Employment Acts, as overwhelmingly reaffirmed last year, demands the immediate repeal of all anti-union legislation and agrees that, to that end, all affiliated unions be called upon to join the mightiest mobilisation of the power and strength of the movement at all levels behind the Wembley conference decisions and for the maximum solidarity and support for every section and group of workers in struggles for jobs, defence of working conditions and trade union rights."

The general council were not asking congress, or indeed the NUM, to adopt an easy option. The way ahead would be rough and difficult. The NUM's demands on other unions were direct and hard.

The general council expects unions to listen, and to respond, and they expect the NUM to listen to what other unions have to say. The discussions will be fraternal but tough.

The statement makes it clear that unions will be expected to step up their efforts to persuade members to dig deep into their pockets to help the miners, and wherever this is necessary to take action to support the miners.

"The general council recognizes the problems that the NUM and other unions will face in these talks but they are asking for supreme efforts to be made to overcome problems and to build unity. They stand ready to assist in this."

"The whole of congress must be aware of the serious consequences for all if the movement fails to give the proper support the NUM needs and if the NUM is defeated in this dispute."

"The option of standing apart is not there."

Mr Arthur Scargill sat down amid wild applause after warning delegates that if they turned away from supporting the miners the trade union movement would be stained until the end of time.

Calling on the congress to support the general council's statement on the mining dispute and the NUM's own motion, Mr Scargill laid particular stress on the need not to cross miners' picket lines.

Mr Scargill said that half an hour before the afternoon session of congress, Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the National Coal Board, had announced the recommendation of negotiations with the NUM. "I believe that is directly as a result of the kind of pressure

brought to bear by this movement."

Mr Scargill recalled that last he had called on the congress to support the NUM's campaign against pit closures and had warned that the appointment of Mr MacGregor as chairman of the NCB was a disaster for a vital nationalized industry.

"Congress gave an undertaking to support our fight to save our industry. We come to congress again this year after 10 months of a dispute. For six of those months we have been on strike, fighting for a future with a 2-determination and a courage which has inspired workers and their families throughout Britain."

The cause of the dispute was simple, Mr Scargill said. It was the NCB's programme to close 20 pits, that programme would close 20 pits and lose 20,000 jobs, destroying entire mining communities. "No coalfield is safe from this butcher of British industry," Mr Scargill said.

There were no economic pits. There were only pits which had not had proper and adequate investment while others had been given plenty.

"This dispute so far has cost the taxpayers of Britain £4,000m, over £2,000m in lost production alone."

"That is the kind of price this Government and the NCB are prepared to pay to beat the NUM as a step towards inflicting defeat on the entire trade union and labour movement."

Mr Scargill added: "Our people are starving. They are suffering. They are suffering because they are prepared to fight for their very lives and also fight for generations yet to come."

"Yes, we have had violence. Is it not an act of violence to threaten to dig deep into the job of a man or his son or his daughter? That is an act of violence that is to be condemned by every man and woman in this movement."

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Doctors call for stricter control over dogs as public health risk rises

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Man's best friend can be one of his worst enemies when it comes to ill-health and accidents and much tougher controls are needed for dogs, according to doctors at Manchester University.

The United Kingdom's six million dogs are responsible for more than 60,000 infections a year, 210,000 dog bites that need hospital treatment and road accidents that cost £40m, Dr David Baxter and Professor Ian Leck of the university's department of community medicine estimate.

Illnesses range from an estimated 30,000 infected wounds after dog bites through often unpleasant stomach disorders and skin complaints, to worm infestations which in rare cases can cause eye damage, blindness, kidney failure and occasional death.

Children in particular are at risk of infection, the doctors say in *Community Medicine*.

Infections can come from playing with infected but apparently healthy animals at home, from letting animals sleep on beds, from contaminated soil and from public parks and streets.

Dogs deposit nearly a million gallons of urine and 1,000 of faeces a day, mainly outdoors, the doctors estimate. "Pollution on this scale can impair human health", it is

aesthetically objectionable and introduces infections into the environment.

A high proportion of an estimated 16,000 infections a year with toxocara worms are probably transmitted through polluted soil in public places, the doctors say, while at least half of all dogs carry organisms that can lead to wound infections after a bite.

With the Government considering abandoning the national system of dog licences to allow local councils to run their own schemes, Dr Baxter said the 37p fee should be raised and enforced more rigorously. Only about half Britain's dog owners pay the fee.

Stray dogs, which are more likely to be infected, should be put down, and letting a dog off a lead on or near roads or in parks where children play should incur a heavy fine, the doctors recommend.

More public education on washing carefully after touching dogs, not allowing them on beds or in food shops and better training to stop them fouling pavements and play areas are needed. Dogs that are not intended to breed should be neutered, which probably makes them less likely to bite.

Although putting down stray dogs and enforcing the use of leads might seem somewhat

draconian measures," Dr Baxter says, "both are felt to be justified by the need to reduce the pollution of public places and the number of bites and dog-associated road accidents. Such accidents hardly ever involve dogs on leads."

A minimum age for dog ownership might be introduced, with a higher dog licence paying for wardens, and a requirement that dogs are vaccinated and dewormed before a licence is given.

Professor Leck, who helps to train guide dogs, said yesterday that pet dogs played an important part in many people's lives. For people living alone they could provide vital companionship.

Given the popularity of dogs, the doctors say, an educational campaign would be needed before introducing many of the control measures. Such a campaign would need to "deepen people's understanding of the problems as well as the benefits associated with dogs and of the responsibilities involved in owning one".

The doctors say that the estimates of the numbers of people infected each year can be only approximate, not least because many cases do not receive medical attention.

Community Medicine, Volume 6, No 3, August, 1984

Whitehall brief

Opening the secret garden of spending

By Peter Hennessy

The public spending season is upon us once again. During the next six weeks, at a series of meetings in Mr Peter Rees's room at the Treasury, the Chief Secretary and departmental ministers will engage in the annual and not-so-stately minstrel which determines who gets how much in 1985-86 from a public purse in excess of £130bn.

This private fixing of priorities lies at the heart of the political process. For that reason, its confidentiality is fiercely defended.

Yet even when the outcome is reported in two months' time in the Treasury's autumn statement (with the fine print following in a two-volume public expenditure White Paper at Budget time) the whole thing remains a near-complete mystery, so arcane is its terminology and presentation to all but a handful of specialists.

Those engaged in Whitehall's private debate about how to spend the taxpayers' money have long known that there is a better way - that this crucial area of government activity does not have to remain a secret garden.

Since July everybody else has known it too. For just as the Cabinet was discussing next year's global public expenditure total, Mr Andrew Likierman, formerly of the think tank, now a senior lecturer at the London Business School, and Mr Peter Vass, formerly at the Department of the Environment, now under-



Purse watchers: Mr Peter Vass (left) and Mr Andrew Likierman (Photographs: John Voss)

secretary at the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, produced a blueprint which, if adopted, would make the whole process more open and efficient.

The Likierman-Vass model is simple. They want the

reports in which a clear picture is given of the programme, so which each ministry's money will be spent.

Parliament's select committees, could, under a reformed system of spending reporting, plug themselves in at two points, with hearings after the autumn statement in time to influence final Budget decisions and, using the spring series of departmental reports, a second batch of inquiries in time to air choices before the Cabinet sets the following year's spending total just before the summer recess.

The Likierman-Vass report received a good press. Whitehall intelligence suggests it has found a cautiously sympathetic reaction in the Treasury. It has influential supporters on the back benches. But will it lead to change?

In the end, that will be up to the Prime Minister, Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr Rees. If they really want that genuine and wide-ranging debate on spending priorities, about which we have heard so much since the think tank study of the subject was leaked two years ago, the implementation of Likierman-Vass is an indispensable step.

The Whitehall view of the report will emerge at the end of next month when the Commons Treasury and Civil Service Committee starts hearings on it.

Structure and Form of Government Expenditure Reports: Proposals for Reform, by Andrew Likierman and Peter Vass. (Certified Accountant Publications, £3.95).

Garages go ahead with apprentice reforms

By Clifford Webb

Britain's garage employers have lost patience with union refusing to modernize 37-year-old apprenticeship rules and are going ahead with their own changes.

They call for the traditional four-year "time-serving" apprenticeship to be replaced by a training to a standard, and insist that a fully-trained motor mechanic can be produced that way a year earlier.

An even more significant change being recommended by the Motor Agents' Association (AMA) for individual adoption by its 14,000 members is the right to declare an apprentice redundant. A car trader doing so, at present could face a civil action for breach of contract.

Reluctance by garages to be saddled with job-protected apprentices is blamed for a significant fall in the numbers being taken on. This year's intake will be fewer than 500, compared with 12,500 five years ago.

Rail training

Four British Rail Engineering Limited training schools have been saved from closure by the Youth Training Scheme. Hundreds of young people, employed under the scheme with engineering companies, will get 24 weeks' training over a year at the railworks schools in York, Derby, Swindon and Glasgow.

Animals and experiments: 2

Campaign steps up attacks on research

In the second of a two-part series, PETER EVANS looks at the activists in the animal rights movement and their targets. He outlines the case of the Animal Liberation Front and lists its demands of the Home Office.

Houses are daubed with paint, families threatened and laboratories entered as the activist wing of the campaign against experiments on animals steps up its action.

Smoke bombs and thunder-lashes were let off, according to the Royal College of Surgeons, as up to 60 people, masked and armed with sledgehammers, crowbars and pick handles, forced their way into its laboratories near Orpington, Kent.

They caused "considerable" damage, terrified two girl technicians who were feeding the animals, damaged valuable equipment and stole records and slides essential to the research there.

About a dozen companies doing pharmaceutical research are known to be the target of harassment, intimidation or some other form of protest.

Mr David Mellor, Under Secretary at the Home Office, has been called a murderer in a campaign of obscene and threatening telephone calls. Nearly £1,000 of damage was done earlier this year to his house and neighbouring premises by the daubing of painted abuse. He disclosed in June that his life has been threatened.

An official of the Animal Liberation Front told me an ALF group had claimed responsibility for daubing Mr Mellor's house. But it was not the front's policy to threaten Mr Mellor's life or make abusive telephone calls.

The official said that attacks are being stepped up. There are three times as many "actions" this year, as last, he said.

The front, which is divided into semi-autonomous cells, is part of a network of protesters believing in direct action.

The front's literature claims it has caused much damage to laboratories, fur shops, hunt vehicles and other premises and equipment "connected with animal exploitation." It was formed in 1976 out of a similar but smaller group, known as the Band of Mercy, which began in 1972.

While the front and other activist groups are taking direct action, arguments against the Government's proposals for a Bill to tighten controls on animal testing are being put by another coalition of organizations: Animal Aid, the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, the National Anti-Vivisection Society and the Scottish Anti-Vivisection Society.

They have drawn up minimum requirements which, they say, must be included in legislation to replace the Cruelty to Animals Act, 1876. They want bans on:

- Cosmetic, tobacco and alcohol experiments.
- The Draize eye test, which

involves putting irritants in the eyes, usually of a rabbit, to see what damage is caused.

• The LD50 toxicity test (lethal dose 50 per cent) under which animals are given increasing doses of a substance until 50 per cent have died.

• Behavioural or psychological experiments.

• Warfare experiments.

None of these requirements is expected to be met in the Bill. The Home Office says the whole purpose of the Draize eye test is to see whether any damage is done. Once it is detected, the test can stop. Accusations that animals linger for days with swollen, blood-shot eyes are false, the Home Office says.

Referring to the LD50 test, the Home Office says it is preparing a code of practice about toxicity testing which would further reduce the number of animals used and the risk of suffering. Wherever possible scientists use alternatives or use only a very small number of animals.

The coalition, which calls itself Mobilization for Laboratory Animals, says the test was introduced originally for drugs such as digitalis, but it is now widely used to test the toxicity of other substances. Common signs of poisoning include "unusual vocalization", tears, convulsions, diarrhoea and discharge and bleeding from the eyes or mouth.

The coalition wants the committee reconstituted to "exclude those who have vested interests in the continuation of animal experiments."

Six of the 13 members are people the Home Secretary has licensed to perform experiments on animals. The Home Office does not accept the assumption that members with licences do not also have a proper concern for safeguarding animals against unnecessary suffering. A proposed new statutory Animal Procedures Committee will do the general job of the present committee but, with a stronger advisory role in the administration of new controls. Members will come from medicine, veterinary science and other biological sciences. There will be a limit on the number of licensees who can be appointed.

The Research Defence Society, which acts on behalf of licensees doing experiments, says protests come from a minority of people trying to force the majority to abandon all animal experimentation. "We welcome proposals made in the White Paper as being an effective attempt to modernize the 1876 Act and we have cooperated and will continue to cooperate with the Home Office in every way to make it an effective piece of legislation."

Concluded

CBI joins car tax protest

By Our Motoring Correspondent

Sir Terence Beckett, Director General of the CBI and former head of Ford in Britain, joined British and Continental car makers yesterday demanding access to Spain's protected home market.

He said: "If Spain wants to be regarded as a responsible applicant to join the European Community, it is time she took positive action to open her markets to more Community goods."

Spain imposes 37 per cent import duty on EEC cars, while exports face 4.2 per cent tax. Behind this barrier, Spain has built a thriving motor industry which in the past two years has overtaken Britain's.

In the latest issue of *Motor Industry Management*, the journal of the Institute of the Motor Industry Sir Terence says Spain is due to join the EEC in 1986. But before then it should make substantial cuts in tariffs.

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SETTING NEW STANDARDS

The liberation theology debate

Vatican coyly unveils its views

From Peter Nichols, Rome

A dull thud reverberated through the sacred halls as the Vatican's eagerly awaited document on liberation theology was coyly unveiled to the world yesterday.

Cardinal Ratzinger, head of the Vatican's Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, the former Holy Office, presided over its presentation. He was accompanied by Mgr Antonio Quarracino, Bishop of Avellaneda, chairman of the regional organisation of the Latin American hierarchy who said that document was largely concerned with explaining what cannot be done.

Nevertheless the presentation

committee insisted that the document was intended to encourage, not discourage.

The person whose views would have been fascinating to hear on the document (whose official title is "An Instruction on Certain Aspects of the Theology of Liberation"), is Father Leonardo Boff, the Franciscan theologian. He arrived on Sunday from Brazil for a meeting with Cardinal Ratzinger, due to take place on Saturday, when he will be asked to explain some points in his latest book.

Father Boff is one of the leading exponents of liberation theology and

his presence in Rome has aroused great interest.

Cardinal Ratzinger, however, did not wish to discuss his attitude or that of other individuals at the presentation of the document. He did state that Father Boff had himself asked to be able to "present and discuss" his views and so it was wrong to say that the Brazilian priest had been summoned to Rome.

He also said that there was no connection between the publication of the "instruction" and the meeting planned with Father Boff for Saturday.

Sharp warning against Marxism

By Clifford Longley

Religious Affairs Correspondent

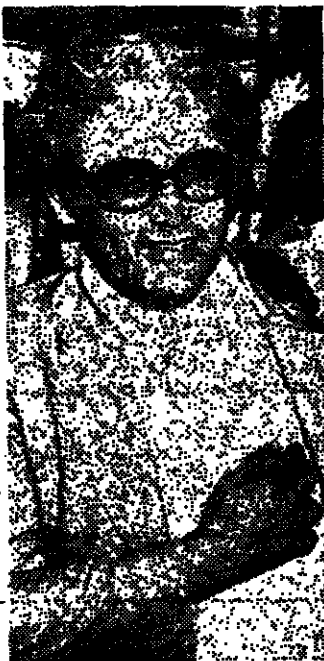
It is not possible to borrow some ideas from Marxism for incorporation into Christian theology without implicitly embracing the whole of Marxist ideology, including atheism, the Vatican said in a statement on the theology of liberation published yesterday.

The document, which is likely to have untold political ramifications in Latin America and elsewhere, is a sharp warning to Roman Catholic theologians of the dangers of Marxism.

Many of them, particularly in South America, have applied a Marxist analysis to social and economic tensions between rich and poor. This, the Vatican document says, "is to involve oneself in terrible contradictions". Such a new theology would ultimately betray the interest of the poor, while undermining Christianity and the church itself.

The document has the authority of the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith and is signed by Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, its prefect. It is now issued in the name of the Pope, and hence has the quality of an interim statement. A fuller treatment of the theme is promised in a future document, and the "theologians of liberation" are themselves invited to collaborate in further development of these ideas.

The concept of liberation, the



Father Boff: To explain points from book

Sacred Congregation says is a valid one, as is the church's "preferential option for the poor". At one point the document speaks of several "theologies of liberation", and concedes that not all theologians hold to all the ideas which are judged unacceptable. The future search is therefore for a theology of liberation which is not corrupted by Marxist thought.

Of all ideas allegedly embraced by the theologians under attack, the document takes most exception to "class struggle", understood in a Marxist sense. The Vatican seems particularly concerned that this could undermine the church's own authority.

"Theologians who do not share the theses of the theology of liberation, the hierarchy, and especially the Roman Magisterium, are thus described in advance as belonging to the class of the oppressors. Their theology is a theology of class. Arguments and teachings thus do not have to be examined in themselves since they are only reflections of class interests. Thus the instruction of others is decreed to be, in principle, false," the document states.

Among the consequences of the incorporation of class struggle into Catholic theology is the abandonment of the universal principle of brotherly love, as the "oppressor" is seen as a class enemy. This even leads to the exclusion of the "class enemy" from the Eucharistic community, though the Vatican is not specific about instances.

It also leads to a political reinterpretation of the Incarnation, the Resurrection, which are understood as symbols of social and economic liberation. Thus "Faith in the Incarnate Word, dead and risen for all men, and whom God made Lord and Christ, is denied. In its place is substituted a figure of Jesus who is a kind of symbol who sums up in himself the requirements of the struggle of the oppressed."

The document is anxious not to give comfort to those responsible for unjust social conditions, however, and it approves of those who "struggle for justice, freedom and human dignity because of their love for their disinherited, oppressed, and persecuted brothers and sisters".

But this "yearning for justice" has to be "clarified and guided". It is not correct, the document states, to locate evil principally or uniquely in social structures. The root of evil lies in free and responsible persons who have to be converted.

Marxism's total subordination of the person to the collectivity leads to the denial of human dignity, and the Sacred Congregation points out the totalitarianism present in countries already governed by Marxist principles.

"Let us recall the fact that atheism and the denial of the human person, his liberty and his rights, are at the core of the Marxist theory. This theory contains errors which directly threaten the truths of the faith."

For Marxism is a global vision of reality, in which ideological principles come prior to the study of social conditions. "Thus no separation of the parts of this epistemologically unique complex is possible."

Leading article, letters, page 13



Forty years on: Vice-President George Bush, wearing a flying jacket given him to replace the one he lost when he was shot down, jokingly gives a thumbs-down sign from the cockpit of a Second World War torpedo bomber at Norfolk Naval Base. He visited it to mark the anniversary of his rescue at sea.

Democrats take the road with foray into Reagan home state

From Nicholas Ashford

New York

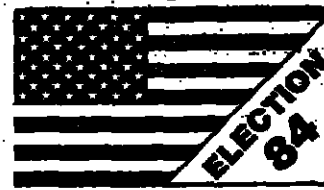
Mr Walter Mondale and Ms Geraldine Ferraro, the Democratic presidential and vice-presidential candidates, yesterday launched their campaign to drive President Reagan from the White House, with joint appearances in New York: Merrill, Wisconsin; and Long Beach, California.

The whistle-stop tour across the country was intended to show that the Democrats plan to carry out a national campaign designed to attract voters to their party as well as bolstering their strength in traditional strongholds in the industrialized north and mid-west.

Their appearance in New York at the head of a Labour Day rally organized by the AFL-CIO union organization was designed to appeal to blue-collar voters who deserted the Democratic Party in droves in the 1980 election.

Merrill was chosen as symbolizing Middle America, the nation's heartland, where President Reagan's sunny optimism and his appeals to patriotism have won many converts.

By going to California they were taking the battle to the President's home state. It is also



the most populous state and the Mondale-Ferraro team needs to do well there if it is to stand any chance of winning in November.

Their trip was also intended, in the words of Mr James Johnson, the Mondale campaign chairman, to "demonstrate the attractiveness of our ticket. That's why we are starting out with them together."

In Anaheim, California, President Reagan launched his campaign for "four more years to complete the Reagan revolution". Even though the President has a big lead in the polls, Mr Mondale and Ms Ferraro confidently predicted yesterday that they could defeat him and that his re-election was not the foregone conclusion which most observers perceive it to be at present.

Addressing a Labour Day parade in Merrill, the two candidates attacked the President's record and said that

another four years of Reaganism would wreak havoc with the nation's economy and its security.

Earlier, in New York, the candidates joined arms with Governor Mario Cuomo and local trade union leaders for the traditional Labour Day march down Fifth Avenue.

The crowds lining the street were extremely thin, but the march took place early in the morning on a day when most New Yorkers either head for the beach or relax at home.

However, the cheers, though sporadic, were enthusiastic and Mr Mondale and Ms Ferraro beamed and waved as excitedly as if they had already won the race in New York.

Mr Mondale's criticism of Mr Reagan in his speech in Merrill represented a stepping-up of his attacks against the President.

On Sunday he delivered a stinging criticism of President Reagan's recent statement that politics and religion were inseparable.

Religion, and in particular the relationship between church and state, has already turned into one of the main issues of the campaign. Mr Mondale is planning to make more speeches on the issue later this week.

American mercenaries in downed helicopter

Washington (AFP) - Two US mercenaries were in the anti-Sandinista guerrilla helicopter shot down on Saturday by the Nicaraguan army, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan said here yesterday.

According to the Managua authorities, two crew of the helicopter, which came from Honduras, were killed and a third is missing. The helicopter attacked a Nicaraguan military base.

Senator Moynihan, vice-chairman of the Senate's select committee on intelligence, said he had been told by the Central Intelligence Agency that the two Americans were in a group of seven mercenaries who arrived in Honduras last week from New Orleans.

Crocker arrives to see Obote

Kampala (AFP) - The US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Mr Chester Crocker arrived in Uganda yesterday for a two-day official visit for talks with President Obote, the Prime Minister Mr Eric Otiemo Alimadi and officials.

The visit comes after remarks by another State Department official alleging widespread human rights abuses in Uganda.

Catastrophic shopping day

Wuppertal (Reuters) - A 56-year-old West German woman faces a bill for DM 100,000 (£26,600) in damages after her car, left in the car, bit her when she returned from shopping and began to drive off.

The lost control, rammed a parked car and demolished a sausage stand, which dragged a fish-frying stand down with it, burning an assistant with boiling fat. A passer-by said the woman's car was a write-off. A policeman drove her, and the car, home.

Vienna Cabinet

Vienna - Chancellor Fred Sinowatz of Austria has announced formally the changes in his cabinet, as predicted yesterday. The new ministers are: Finance, Franz Vranitzky; Foreign, Leopold Graf; Transportation, Ferdinand Lacina; and Family, Gertrude Froehlich-Sander.

Sweet fifteen

Sasanna Huckstep, aged 15, chosen by a jury at Salsomaggiore Terme as Miss Italy, the youngest ever. She has a British grandfather. The jury also picked a substitute to represent Italy at the Miss Universe contest as Miss Huckstep is too young.



Madrid - Miss Christine Ann Batty, the British holidaymaker stabbed on Friday by bag snatchers on Torremolinos, was making favourable progress yesterday at a Malaga hospital, but her condition was still grave. Her companion, Linda Bradley, was killed by the gang.

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In the market

Kuala Lumpur (AFP) - A team from the Royal Malaysian Air Force will visit the Soviet Union early next month to shop for helicopters. Malaysia has traditionally bought its military hardware from the West.

Alpine deaths

Grenoble (AP) - French alpine police say that 62 people have been killed and 283 injured in climbing accidents in the main summer season. The same number was killed last year.

Author dies

Bangkok (AP) - The British expatriate author Jack Reynolds, best known for his novel of prostitution, *A Woman of Bangkok*, has died of cancer and pneumonia at the age of 71.

Bus tragedy

Harare (Reuters) - At least 36 people were killed and more than 50 injured when a bus was in collision with a heavy goods vehicle 45 miles south of Harare.

Head fakers

Livorno (AFP) - A student claimed he and three friends faked one of three stone heads found in a canal here in July and attributed by art experts Amadeo Modigliani.

Nose dive

Belgrade (AP) - A 17-year-old construction worker plunged 50ft to the street from the sixth floor of a building and suffered only a broken nose. When he saw the blood he fainted.



Storm victim: Waves smashing an inter-island vessel against the shore in Cebu during the height of the typhoon.

Over 300 dead in wake of Hurricane Ike

From Keith Dalton, Manila

At least 331 people were killed, 200 of them at a devastated lakeside town during Sunday's destructive rampage of Typhoon Ike through the Southern Philippines officials said yesterday.

Provincial authorities in Surigao del Norte, on the north eastern tip of Mindanao islands, said most of the 200 victims in Malit town drowned when 137 mph winds churned up lake waters which smashed down houses dotted along the shoreline.

Another 82 people died in the provincial capital Surigao 30 miles away, where journalists reported that the majority of buildings were badly damaged. They said over 300 people were injured.

The reporters arrived on board an airforce plane carrying 35,000lbs of emergency food and medical supplies after the city mayor Mr Constantino

Navarro radioed for urgent assistance. Rescue workers on Nonoc Island nearby reported 35 people dead and 18 more fatalities in three other provinces were announced by the Office of Civil Defence.

President Marcos in an emergency early morning meeting with senior government and military advisers, added Surigao, Iloilo and Palawan provinces to 21 others proclaimed as calamity zones last Thursday after tropical storm Jane left 53 people dead and tens of thousands homeless.

Almost the entire central Visayas Region was blacked out after Typhoon Ike tore down both power and communication lines. Long after Ike moved out to sea the National Disaster Co-ordination Centre set up in army headquarters had still not received any reports of destruction or casu-

alty figures from many densely populated islands hit by the typhoon.

Until full communications are restored government officials admitted the full extent of destruction, loss of life and the number of people made homeless could not be accurately gauged.

● SEOUL - About 2,000 angry flood victims began several policemen yesterday as they stormed district offices accusing officials of negligence for failing to take proper flood prevention measures (AFP reports).

They demanded full compensation from the city government for flood damage.

The Home Ministry's central disaster centre reported 86 people dead, 40 missing, presumed drowned, and 89 injured in South Korea's worst rainstorms in 12 years. It



Estimated flood damage at around £13m.

The demonstrations came soon after flood waters began to subside and an estimated 30,000 people who had been forced out of their homes were able to return to assess damage.

Shia militants threaten Saudis with deadly blow

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

The verbal war between Islamic militants and Saudi Arabia continued yesterday with a threat by the self-styled Islamic Jihad movement to strike what an anonymous telephone caller described as a "deadly blow against the Saudi monarchy".

In an apparent response to the withdrawal of Saudi diplomatic representatives from Beirut, the caller - who phoned Reuters news agency here - said the Saudis had "failed Muslims by flagrant cooperation with America and, following the footsteps of Israel, should know that the deadly blow will only be delivered in holy Mecca to purify the Holy Mosque from the thieves who have seized and desecrated it".

The Saudi Embassy here was partially destroyed last month when hundreds of Shia Muslims in west Beirut, including extremists from the Hezbollah Party of God, should know that the deadly blow will only be delivered in holy Mecca to purify the Holy Mosque from the thieves who have seized and desecrated it".

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"You, the sons of Saud, using the pretext of disorder in Islamic (sic) Beirut to pull out your representatives is of no avail. The alleged disorder is, in

fact, only the beginning of an Islamic uprising which will initially spread to the oil (producing) and sinful countries."

The caller gave no clue to his identity but the Islamic Jihad organization has previously claimed responsibility for a number of attacks in Beirut, including the suicide car bombing of the American Marine headquarters in October last year in which more than 250 US servicemen were killed.

The movement was once thought to have its base near the eastern Lebanese city of Baalbek and by coincidence, reports reached here yesterday of serious street fighting between Shia militias and Syrian troops in the city at the weekend.

President Gemayel flew to Damascus yesterday for further talks with President Assad about the Syrian-supported security plan. The failure of Lebanese government troops to enter the Druze-controlled Chouf mountains - and the Druze refusal to let them into the foothills - means that the plan, upon which both the Lebanese and Syrian Cabinets have set so much store, is effectively postponed.

But the success of the strike among the large unions that are the backbone of the CGT was offset by high attendance in retail shops and service industries. In central Buenos Aires virtually all shops and banks were open for business as usual.

Argentine strike ends in a draw

From Douglas Tweedale

Buenos Aires

Peronist unions in Argentina held a 24-hour general strike yesterday to demand changes in the Government's economic policies, but early reports confirmed predictions that the test of strength between President Raul Alfonsin and the unions would end in a political draw.

Leaders of the General Confederation of Labour (CGT), which called the strike, met at midday to evaluate results and were expected to announce the "complete success" of the stoppage. But reports from Buenos Aires and around the country seemed to bear out an estimate by Señor Juan Manuel Casella, the Labour Minister, that the strike would be only 50 per cent effective.

The highest absenteeism was reported in the industrial cities of Córdoba, Rosario and Santa Fe and in the industrial belt around Buenos Aires. Factories near Buenos Aires were for the most part closed for the day. Although some saw 20 per cent of the workforce turn up.

But the success of the strike among the large unions that are the backbone of the CGT was offset by high attendance in retail shops and service industries. In central Buenos Aires virtually all shops and banks were open for business as usual.

● SANTIAGO: All the political parties of the Chilean opposition, with unions and students, are beginning today, their tenth day of protest against General Pinochet's Government, calling for an end to 17 years of dictatorship and a rapid return to democracy (Flores Varas writes).

It is the first time in a protest that people have been asked to leave their houses which is why there may be confrontations with the armed forces who have been ordered to act with maximum severity against those who disturb the peace.

Today's protest involves a march in Santiago and organized night time banging of saucepans.

● SANTO DOMINGO: Five unions called off a transport strike planned yesterday in the Dominican Republic because of fears of violence.

The 24-hour strike had been intended as a protest against the Government's sharp increase in the price of petrol and other fuels under an interim accord with the International Monetary Fund.

Two Armenians blown up by own bomb

From Rasit Gurdilek

Ankara

Two Lebanese were killed in a bomb explosion at a parking lot in Istanbul early yesterday, martial law authorities confirmed.

Responsibility for the blast was claimed by the underground Armenian Revolutionary Army in telephone calls to the Stockholm bureau of Associated Press and to the Paris headquarters of Agence France-Presse.

A communiqué by the Istanbul martial law command identified the dead as Ali Mahmoud and Muhammad Mahmoud, who entered Turkey from Syria on August 30.

The communiqué said the two were probably killed when the bomb they were trying to plant exploded prematurely.

The Armenian Revolutionary Army has claimed three previous attacks since July 14, 1983.

Iran says war goes on until Iraq leader falls

From Reuters

Tehran

Mr Hossein Mousavi, the Iranian Prime Minister, said yesterday he saw no end to the four-year-old Gulf war until President Saddam Hussein of Iraq fell from power.

At a rare press conference, Mr Mousavi unequivocally reiterated Iran's war demands and denied foreign press reports of an Iranian policy shift towards a diplomatic settlement. Asked whether he saw an end to the war in the near future, he replied: "The only possibility we see is the fall of Saddam."

"Our aims have in no way changed since the beginning of the war. The overthrow of Saddam's regime is among our aims. Both the war and our diplomatic efforts will continue until the realization of this aim."

Mr Mousavi invited the small group of foreign reporters based in Tehran to the press conference.

Police reform Bill puts Athens under fire

From Mario Modiano

Athens

Government proposals to reorganize Greece's police system have been denounced by the Opposition as an attempt to perpetuate Socialist rule.

Parliament's summer recess, committee has begun to consider the bill under an emergency procedure that reduces debate to a bare minimum. Critics of the Government interpret the haste as an effort to stem unrest within the security forces.

Under the Bill, the 11,500-strong force which polices Athens and three other big cities is to be merged with the gendarmerie, whose 25,000 men police the rest of the country but also, incongruously, the suburbs of Athens and the Parliament building in the centre of the capital.

The need to reorganize the police, eliminating antagonism and duplication, has been felt for a long time. The steady increase in crime and a

disquieting number of unsolved cases add urgency to the need for action.

Rivalry between the city police force, which was founded in 1921 and modelled on London's Metropolitan Police, and the 150-year-old French-style gendarmerie, has often led to situations which might be described as a certain tragic element.

One of the most notorious instances was the murder of Ann Chapman, the British journalist, in 1971. She was killed in an area controlled by the gendarmerie which, however, was refused access to the city police's records of sexual assault suspects until the case, involving one of these suspects, was taken over eight months later by the Piraeus city police.

The new Hellenic police force, which is to be run along military lines and subjected to military discipline, will have unified services. It will be responsible for law and order throughout the country, but

also, according to a report submitted to Parliament, "safeguard popular sovereignty".

New Democracy, the main opposition party, after an emergency session of its executive, singled out for attack the provision in the Bill placing the Hellenic police in every province under the orders of a committee presided over by the party-appointed governor, and including the police director, and one representative of the union of local municipalities and communes, usually controlled by the left.

The security committee, which will not include a representative of the judiciary, as is the case now, is being empowered to order the police to act "in cases of serious disturbance of public order due to meetings, rallies, fires or other emergencies".

The Government may extend this jurisdiction. Right-wing opponents of the Government, who can see their traditional influence on the security forces being eclipsed by

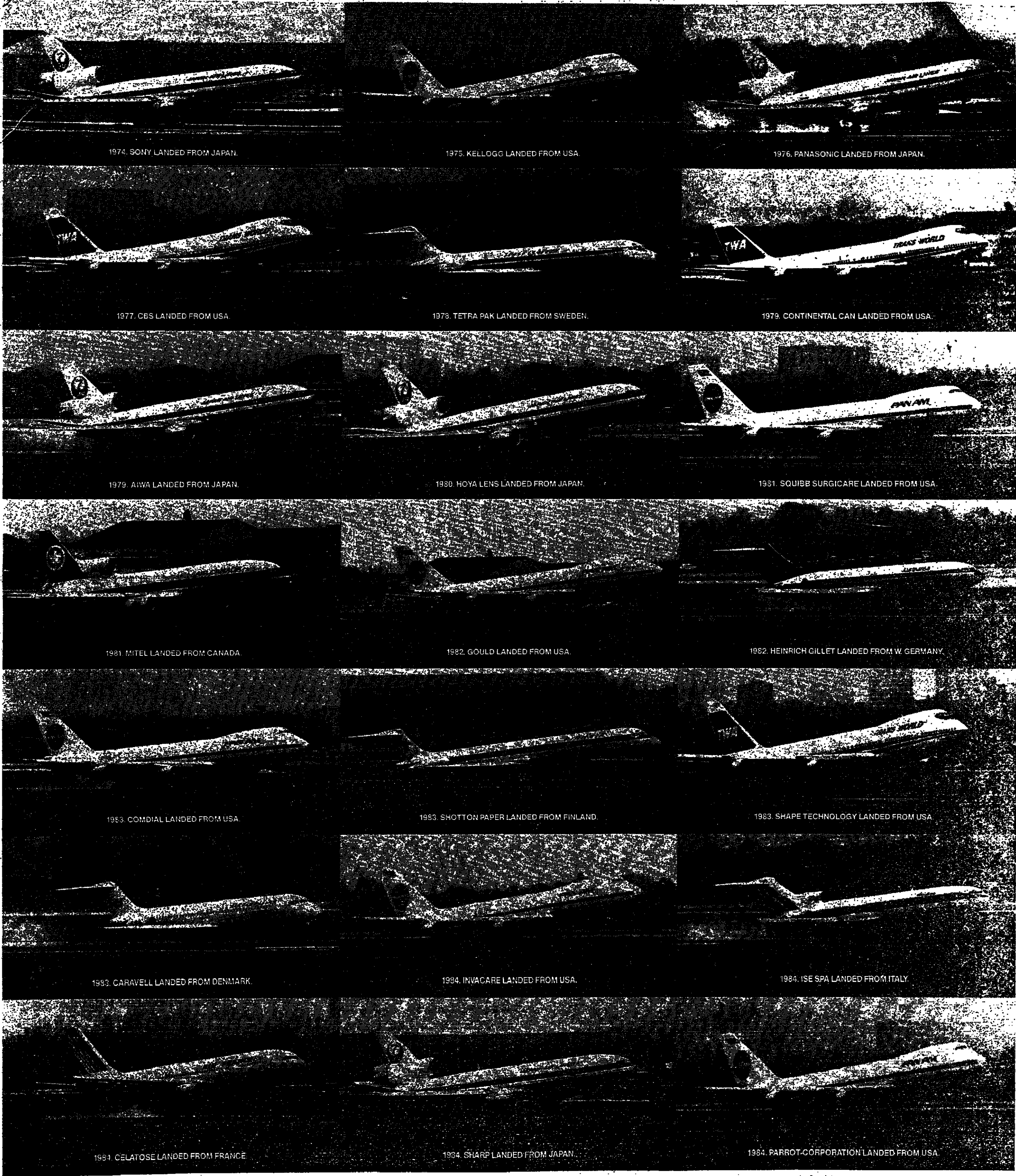
the Bill, also accuse the ruling socialists of planning to turn the existing "rural guard", a body of 6,000 gamekeepers, into a "political militia" taking orders from local mayors, who are mostly left-wing.

Mr Yiannis Skoularikis, the minister of public order, who earlier this year faced a storm within the security forces when he first floated the merger idea, said the opposition's misgivings were unfounded. "We do not intend to use the police for any purpose other than combating and preventing crime," he stated.

He said Greek police productivity was the lowest in the world even with one policeman for every 227 inhabitants, compared with one to 650 in Britain, and one to 1,300 in Japan.

Once the law is passed, all policemen and gendarmes will be required to declare within 20 days (officers within five) their willingness to join the new force.

My my, Sony, you certainly started something in Wales.



As you can see, Wales is taking off. It's enjoying a new industrial revolution in which hundreds of companies are taking part. 9 of them are among the biggest business names in Japan. 100 are from the USA. Together they've invested some £600m in new plant and equipment. Another 75 have come from Europe. And more are relocating from elsewhere in the UK.

They've come because of the WDA's imaginative business packages. They've come because we can provide a wide choice of investment funding. They've come for the modern factories, green-field sites and Wales' unbeatable environment. They've found a willing and adaptable work force, excellent communications and good schools for their children.

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Peres seeks to form narrow coalition without Likud backing

The Israeli Labour Party yesterday made an unpromising attempt to organize a narrow-based coalition after the deadlock in negotiations with Likud for a broad coalition of national unity.

Mr Shimon Peres and his associates turned to the National Religious Party which since the July elections has steadfastly refused to align itself with either of the large parties to force them to get together.

Their resolve appeared undented after yesterday's meeting. Mr Ze'evulun Hammer, one of the party's Cabinet representatives, summed up: "They talked of a narrow coalition, and we talked of national unity".

However, the National Religious Party kept the door open and scheduled another meeting with Labour tomorrow after they have conferred with Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Likud leader, and held a party caucus today.

Labour also kept its line of communications open with Likud. While briefing party leaders after his talk with Mr Shamir on Sunday night, Mr Peres was reported to have telephoned Mr Shamir with a suggestion calculated to sur-

mount the controversy over land settlement in the occupied West Bank, a major cause of the apparent breakdown in the negotiations.

In a radio interview yesterday, Mr Shamir said a main cause of the breakdown was Labour's refusal to agree that the proposed national unity government should honour decisions by the outgoing Likud administration for the establishment of 25 new settlements which had been approved but not yet started.

Mr Peres, in another radio interview, agreed that the government decisions must be recognized but in view of the economic and political situation, the timing could be reconsidered.

"Foreign currency reserves are dwindling," he said. "We are cutting back on education. We are cutting back on social services. Only decisions concerning settlements in the heart of Samaria can be reconsidered," he asked rhetorically.

In his telephone call to Mr Shamir, Mr Peres was reported to have suggested the timing of each proposed settlement be left for a future government. Mr Shamir said he would consult his colleagues.

The Labour leader's mandate as Prime Minister-designate expires on September 16 and President Herzog is likely to offer it to Mr Shamir. Mr Peres was reported to have said that in that event Labour would not join a government under Mr Shamir. The outgoing Prime Minister also could not count on the 61 parliamentary votes for a narrow coalition.

The only other option would be new elections which most parties feel the country can ill-afford.

Mr Peres is assured of 54 votes in Parliament and the National Religious Party's four could get him a vote of confidence provided the six deputies representing the communists and the pro-Arab Progressive List for Peace abstain to help to get the hated Likud out of office.

Labour negotiators said they hoped to persuade the National Religious Party that Likud intransigence was preventing an agreement of national unity and that a narrow-based government under Mr Peres was the only way to save Israel from the agony of another election campaign.

Leading article, page 13

Indonesia: Markus Giroth

By Caroline Moorehead

In November 1968 Markus Giroth, a member of the Indonesian Communist Party and an active trade unionist, was accused of taking part in an alleged attempted coup and sentenced to death. Twelve years later his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

If his behaviour is considered satisfactory, he may next year be eligible for a fixed term of 20 years. In the year 2000, having spent well over 30 years inside prison, and being

PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

then 64 years of age, Markus Giroth may go free.

Following the attempted coup of October 1965 many thousands of members and sympathizers of the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) were arrested and detained. Markus Giroth, a leading PKI member in South Sulawesi, was charged with reviving the party as an underground organization and encouraging armed resistance to the Government in his area.

Defendants in the trials of the supposed plotters were invariably found guilty. Observers maintained that no attempt was made to conform legal procedures to internationally accepted standards of fairness.

Markus Giroth is held in Gungun Sari prison, in Sulawesi, one of more than 300 people, many of them old and ill, still in detention as a result of the 1965 attempted coup.



Markus Giroth: Faces 30 years in jail.

Deal near on Polish farm aid

From Roger Boyes Warsaw

Senior Polish officials are to meet negotiators from the Roman Catholic hierarchy this week in an attempt to reach agreement on a big church scheme to help private farmers. Church sources said yesterday that if the Government gives its blessing to the statutes of the Farm Foundation and sets an early date for registration, then the Primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, would hold an important, symbolic meeting with General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader.

The idea of the scheme is to use Western funds from churches, governments and companies for machinery to update Polish farming.

More than \$20m (£15m) needed for pilot projects has been raised, thanks partly to a promise of \$10m from President Reagan.

Chun expects results from Tokyo visit

Colonial masters must heal the war wounds

In the second of two articles on the background to President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea's historic visit to Japan, which begins on Thursday, David Watts, Tokyo Correspondent, examines the sensitive issues on the agenda.

A week before the opening of his state visit President Chun Doo Hwan urged the Japanese to act on two key issues during his stay — the vast trade imbalance and the status of Koreans in Japan.

To the Koreans these are important to the success of his visit. But the normally direct President Chun did not mention the overriding issue that means far more than either: an apology for Japan's conduct during the colonial period.



AN UNEASY RELATIONSHIP Part 2

The Koreans will not be satisfied unless an apology comes from Emperor Hirohito himself and is entirely unambiguous. To the Japanese this is an extremely controversial issue, not only because the Emperor is supposed to play no part in politics but also because many Japanese see no need for it.

Official apologies for Japan's conduct during the war have already been made to the other leading combatants but this gesture has always been withheld from Korea, which suffered as much as any other Asian nation at the hands of the Japanese.



Seeds of a new era? Emperor Hirohito, from whom Seoul demands an apology, plants rice in a spring ritual.

Some Korean diplomats dismiss Japanese fastidiousness over the form of the apology that the Emperor is expected to make. "Even though the Emperor was excluded from the trials of war criminals he was Emperor at the time of these atrocities," said one. "He was more than just a figurehead at that time."

Koreans suspicious that the

Emperor's words may be less than satisfactory to them have been aroused by the Prime Minister's statement to Korean journalists that Japan would "search its heart" over the "ruinous damage" done to Korea.

"That is good," said a Korean diplomat, "but if, as many suspect, it is one method of safeguarding the Emperor

KOREA	JAPAN
Population: 38.4 million	Population: 118.45 million
GNP: \$98,400m (£28.8bn)	GNP: \$3,160bn (£81.4bn)
Per capita income: \$1,800 (£1,392)	Per capita income: \$26,800 (£22,400)
Exports to Japan: \$3.3bn (£2.4bn)	Exports to Korea: \$8bn (£4.4bn)
Area: 48,540 square miles	Area: 145,834 square miles
Population density: 153.9 per sq mile	Population density: 31.4 per sq mile

from making an apology it is too vague.

But Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone might equally well have been paving the way for the Emperor's apology, making it less shocking to the extreme right when it comes.

Both Tokyo and Seoul recognize that there are domestic factions opposed to the visit in both countries, which neither Government can completely control.

Even more unpredictable is what the Government of North Korea might do to try to wreck a visit which Pyongyang has called "criminal". It is barely a year since four South Korean Cabinet ministers were killed in a bomb attack in Rangoon. A continuing of relations between Japan and South Korea can only be detrimental to the North.

Of the more than 600,000 people of Korean extraction who live in Japan, somewhat less than half support the North, which means that if the North wanted to stage an attack it has a ready-made fifth column.

The South Korean-affiliated community is also likely to try to stage protests because many of them object to President Chun's undemocratic policies.

There are thousands of people of Korean extraction born in Japan, who have lived nowhere else but are refused Japanese citizenship. There is a fair amount of intermarriage, but the Korean community likes to remain close-knit and many Japanese would object to

their daughters marrying a Korean.

Like all foreigners they must be finger-printed and carry their foreign identity cards with them at all times, despite having permanent residence.

President Chun, and many Japanese, want this irritant removed. It stirs nationalist feelings on both sides and has an impact bearing no relation to its true significance.

Of much more immediate importance for the South Korean Government is the lopsided balance of trade with Japan, which last year reached \$2.7bn.

President Chun will be calling on the Japanese Government to do something about it. Recognizing that the deficit is largely structural, the Koreans are calling for the transfer of high technology expertise to Korean firms.

The Japanese Government believes that is a job for the private sector. Japanese industry, for its part, is not keen to help. It knows full well that Korea would soon be eating into Japanese markets with the very same technology. Quite how Mr Nakasone will square this circle and placate his guest is not yet clear.

But he must somehow ensure that when the Korean leader goes home all must be seen to be sweetness and light. "The symbolism is crucial," said the Korean diplomat. "We cannot go on like this. The emotion must be taken out of the relationship."

Continued

Delhi says hijackers will not die

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

issued by the US Embassy in Delhi yesterday, the Indian Government pledged that the hijackers would get a fair trial, and that they would not be sentenced to death. In fact, the Indian law on hijacking provides a maximum sentence of life imprisonment so long as no violence was used.

The seven seized an Indian Airlines 737 on August 24 en route from Chandigarh to Srinagar and took 80 passengers and six crew at knife-point to

Lahore and then Karachi and Dubai.

The exploit ended in Dubai after negotiations which involved the hijackers seeking political asylum in the United States. Yesterday an American statement said the prolonged legal proceedings involved in such an arrangement would "not be consistent with our mutual interest in maintaining a strong and effective deterrent to the commission of terrorist acts" and urged that they be returned to India.

Bangkok vote heads off showdown with military

Bangkok (AFP) — The Thai Parliament yesterday voted to postpone debate on a controversial motion which has pitted leading generals against the four-party coalition Government of General Prem Tinsulanonda, the Prime Minister.

The vote, by 371 to 76, temporarily headed off a showdown over the balance of power between civilian politicians and military officers, who are traditionally in the forefront of Thai politics.

On Sunday the supreme military commander, General Arthit Kamlang-Ek, called for the postponement in the interest of national unity.

Yesterday's vote means that the issue theoretically had been shelved until Parliament reconvenes on April 26. However, many Thai and foreign analysts predict that the matter will continue to occupy centre stage, notably because of the illness of General Prem, aged 64, a non-party retired Army commander.

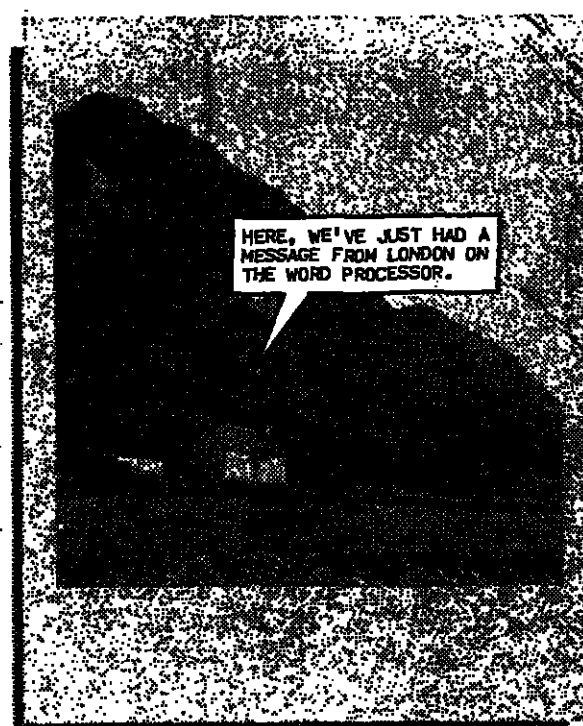
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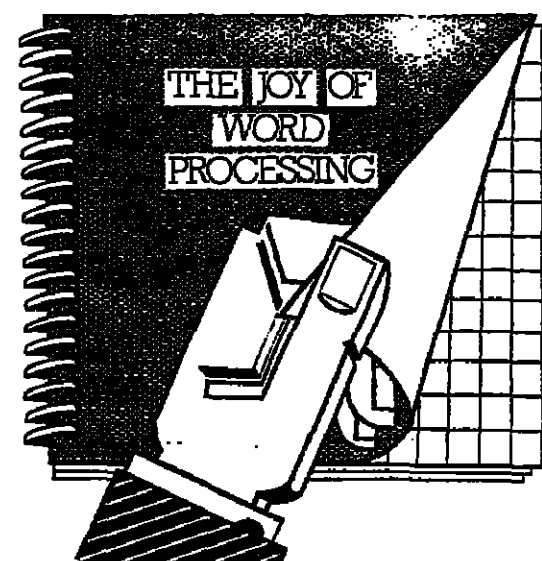
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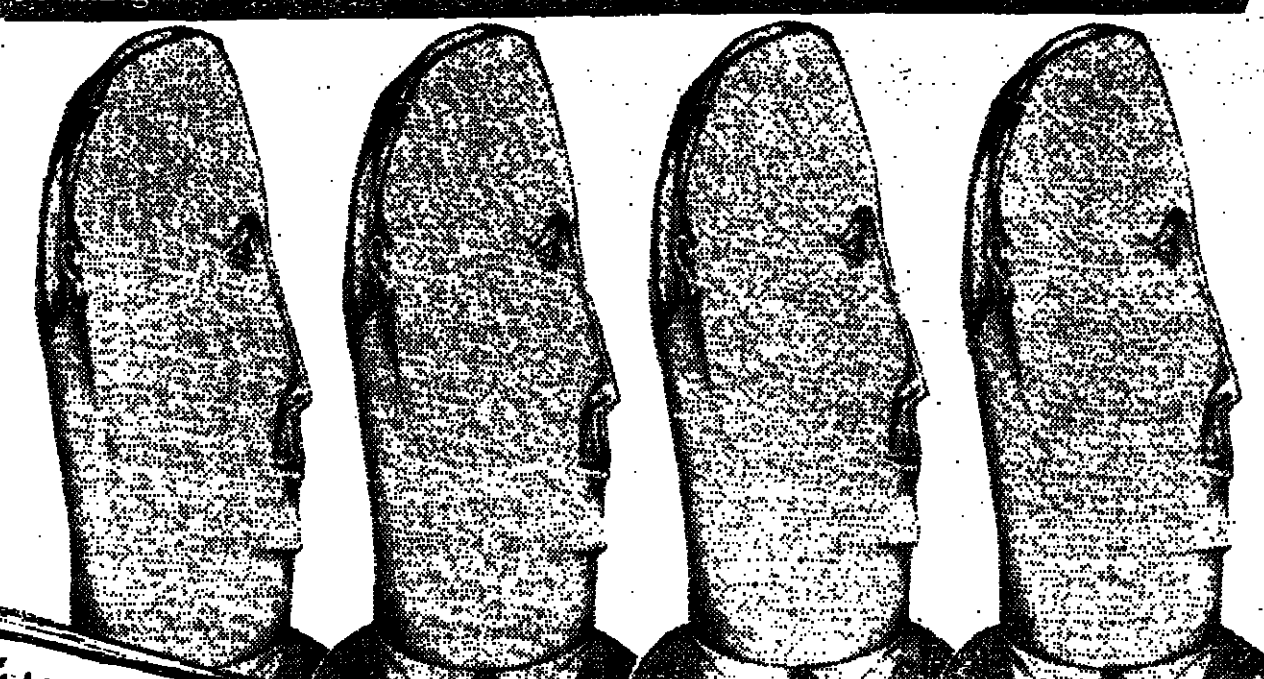


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Moscow's unanswered questions

Bonn kept on edge by Honecker's failure to confirm W German visit

From Michael Blayon, Bonn

West German Government officials yesterday were studiously unimpressed and laconic about the refusal on Sunday of Herr Erich Honecker to confirm his forthcoming visit to the Federal Republic.

But there is no doubt that the East German leader's obvious wish to avoid questions from reporters at the Leipzig Fair about the contentious visit has shaken Bonn.

Government circles privately admit there is now a strong possibility that Herr Honecker will not come on September 26 as planned, because of strong opposition in Moscow to closer relations between the two German states. There are signs that the Government, which is refusing to speculate on the matter, is bracing itself to minimize the disappointment and political embarrassment that a cancellation or postponement would cause.

Herr Honecker was expected to hold substantive talks at the fair with Herr Hans-Otto Brautigam, West Germany's representative in East Berlin. Bonn hoped he would use the occasion to make his overdue announcement that the would be coming here, as preparations are virtually complete and the communiqué is almost drafted. At the last moment, however, West German officials were told

that Herr Honecker would not make his usual lengthy stop at the West German stands.

Herr Wolfgang Roth, a senior Social Democrat, said yesterday after talks with East German Politburo members in Leipzig that the East German leadership had still not made a final decision.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl emphasized the importance of the visit on Sunday when addressing a congress of Germans expelled after the Second World War from territories in the East, while again dismissing the continuing accusations from Moscow and other East European capitals of revanchism in the Federal Republic.

His appearance at "Homeland Day" in Brunswick — the first by a Chancellor for many years — was bitterly attacked yesterday by *Pravda*, which accused him of giving support to people who disagreed with the decision of Europe after the war and joining them in declaring that the German question remained open.

"This proposition, however, can mean nothing less than the incorporation of socialist GDR," *Pravda* said.

A sharp row has broken out here in the past two weeks over remarks by Herr Hans Apel, a former Social Democrat minister and SPD candidate in the forthcoming mayoral elections

in Berlin, that the German question was no longer open. Christian Democrats quickly denounced the apparent acceptance of the division of Germany and insisted that legally the status of the two Germanies had not yet been settled.

The sharp internal debate has been fuelled by a remark by Herr Alfred Dreger, Christian Democratic floorleader, that "our future does not depend on Honecker's visit". This was sharply rejected by the East Germans, who indicated that Herr Honecker was not pushing to go to West Germany, and the consequent polemics deeply embarrassed the Kohl Government, which has tried to avoid miring the visit in domestic politics.

However, such is the controversy at home now over the affair and over relations in general between the two German states, and so spectacular have been Moscow's attacks on East Germany's policies towards the West, that the Honecker visit has become an extremely important event, both domestically and for relations between the Soviet Union and its allies.

Herr Honecker's delay in announcing the visit is seen here as a sign that he is still fighting attempts in Moscow to force him to cancel it. However, it is also thought he may now prefer to postpone the visit till late autumn, in deference to Moscow, but does not want to be seen to be giving in to Soviet pressure.

Echoes of Andropov as Chernenko denials spill out of the Kremlin

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Anxieties over President Chernenko's health increased yesterday when a Soviet spokesman said the leader was "carrying out his duties" but failed to confirm that he was back at his desk in the Kremlin. A similar formulation was used last December and January when President Andropov was seriously ill. He died on February 9.

Mr Vladimir Lomeiko of the Foreign Ministry also indicated that the Soviet Union would not go to the Vienna talks on space weapons on September 18 although the United States is sending a delegation. He appeared to back down from a suggestion that if Vienna

Mr Chernenko was back from holiday and in command. After some hesitation, he said that the *Pravda* answers "show that Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko is carrying out his duties as General Secretary of the Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet".

Sources point out that this recalls the devices used to disguise Mr Andropov's deterioration. He gave written answers to *Pravda* on Soviet-American relations in January just two weeks before he died. Recent accounts of Politburo and Presidium meetings have emphasized Mr Chernenko's ideas without indicating he was present and no film of the Soviet leader has been shown on television. Some observers caution that he may need to recuperate. He suffers from chronic lung and heart ailments. He was absent from the May Day parade last year and subsequently reappeared, although he has since taken on the burdens of high office.

In his *Pravda* interviews, Mr Chernenko said an agreement on space weapons would "facilitate the solution of questions of limiting and reducing other strategic armaments".

Yesterday, Mr Lomeiko was repeatedly asked if this meant that successful Star Wars talks could lead to a resumption of the abandoned Geneva talks, but he said there was no direct link between the two sets of negotiations. He reiterated the headline Soviet view that the Geneva talks cannot resume until the United States "removes the obstacles" by withdrawing cruise and Pershing 2 from Europe.

Asked if Moscow would join the US at Vienna, Mr Lomeiko said the two sides had first to agree on the subject and scope of the talks in a joint statement.



Mr Lomeiko: Papering over the cracks yesterday.

succeeded, Moscow would return to the abandoned Geneva talks. Diplomats say Soviet foreign policy is in paralysis because of an internal crisis in the leadership.

President Chernenko has not been seen since he went on holiday in mid-July. On Sunday, *Pravda* published an interview with him on the impending "Stars Wars" talks in Vienna. Mr Lomeiko was asked yesterday if this meant



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Titans clash: A railway team inspecting the devastation after two passenger trains collided near Bahawalpur, Pakistan. Four people were killed, including the two drivers, and 22 people were injured.

The Canadian election

Floating voters Liberals' only hope

From John Best, Ottawa

Canadians go to the polls in a federal general election today that could bring profound changes to the country's political landscape.

All the indications pointed to a heavy defeat for the ruling Liberals and a return to power by the Progressive Conservatives, who have not held office since 1963 except for a nine-month period four years ago when they formed a minority government.

Every voter survey for the last month has given the Tories an edge over the Liberals, in most cases large enough for a Tory majority.

In fact, the bad news for the Liberals is that the steady stream of polls has been remarkably consistent in showing the Conservatives ahead by

between 20 and 25 percentage points among decided voters.

The New Democrats, traditional third-place finishers in Canadian elections, appeared to gain ground after getting off to a slow start in the campaign and showed up in one recent survey only 5 percentage points behind the Liberals.

Just over 16 million voters are eligible to cast ballots for the 282 Commons seats, a clear majority of which were held by Liberals when the House was dissolved on July 7.

The Liberals' best hope of avoiding defeat, and possible electoral disaster, appeared to lie in swaying the large number of voters still undecided as recently as a week ago when the last poll was taken. According to one survey, 38 per cent of

voters had not made up their minds at that point.

The Liberal Prime Minister, Mr John Turner, worked hard right through the weekend to turn back what has been increasingly looking like an irreversible Tory tide.

Campaigning in Populow southern Ontario and later his own constituency of Vancouver Quadra, where he is in dire peril of personal defeat, Mr Turner unleashed a series of bitter personal attacks on the Conservative leader, Mr Brian Mulroney. These were part of an eleven-hour Liberal attempt to sow enough seeds of doubt as to Mr Mulroney's credibility and reliability that voters would have second thoughts about making him Prime Minister.

Shortages fuel Zambia price rises

From Alfred Sayila, Lusaka

Critical shortages of essential commodities are hampering renewed efforts by the Zambian Government to keep down the price of consumer goods.

President Kaunda eased state control of pricing in January last year, in a desperate attempt to revive a sagging economy.

After realising the political repercussions of higher prices, the president earlier this year personally toured markets in different parts of the country.

The tours, however, did not achieve the desired result: prices of food and clothing continue to soar, and this is a sure source of confrontation with the labour movements.

Killings in Sydney will lead to new gun curbs

From Tony Duboudin, Melbourne

The New South Wales state Government foreshadowed a review of firearms controls yesterday after Sunday's motorcycle gang massacre in a Sydney suburb in which seven people died.

Mr Peter Anderson, the Minister for Police, said yesterday that the long running review of firearms controls had now been completed, and he hoped amendments to the present laws would be introduced into Parliament by the end of the year. But he said that Sunday's violence was not just a question of firearms control.

Mr Anderson said police were holding discussions with various motorcycle organisations and gangs in an effort to avert any reprisal killings. But he could not guarantee that there would not be further violence.

Police armed with pistols and batons were stationed outside Bankstown court in Sydney yesterday, when the first two of more than 30 people arrested after the shooting in the car park of the Viking tavern at Milperra appeared in court.

The two men, members of the Comancheros motorcycle gang, faced charges including discharging a firearm with intent to cause grievous bodily harm. They were remanded in custody until next week. The other people arrested will appear in court in coming weeks charged with similar firearms offences. So far no murder charges have been brought.

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By 2,000 the international financial controller, Centrobank, had begun to absorb the Third World debts relying more on computers than its governor.

Part II of Norman Macrae's vision of the future

During the early stages of the de-politicizing revolution, the politicians of the Americas, Russia, and the Third World faced the awkwardness that poor countries' politicians might still blow the world up. These two superpowers met the problem of Third World insecurity by wielding the stick of gunboat diplomacy, and they met the problem of Third World poverty and underemployment by the carrot of the Centrobank scheme.

The Soviet Russians had always been compulsive buggers of other people's conversations. Mr Berisov's post-Soviet Russians continued this tradition. Moscow was happy to publish the private table talk and even pillow talk of Third World leaders, which can only have been picked up by Russian listening devices in their palaces.

When, in 2003, Prime Minister Berisov launched the sunboat operation in southern Africa that toppled President Mbogo, the Russians published some particularly lurid tapes.

This was high-handed colonialist behaviour by America's Russian ally, and the woman who in 2004 became US President, Roberta Kennedy, objected to it. During the first term of her presidency, President Kennedy therefore joined Prime Minister Berisov's milder successor, Ivan Kandinsky, in establishing the Centrobank scheme.

The introduction of the international Centrobank was the last great act of government before governments grew much less important. It was not a conception of policy-making governments at all, but emerged from the first computerized town meeting of the world. A fairly sane computer model of the world economy was put on line in a standing public telecommunicating computer terminal (TC) program, and anybody who wished was invited to tap in policy suggestions to it. Around 99 per cent of these were rejected by the computer as nonsense. But, among accepted contributors, and to the annoyance of most conservatives, a consensus quickly emerged that poor countries which agreed to join a club with certain libertarian rules (the principal ones were that markets instead of politicians should set prices; human rights cases should be referred to an international supreme court) should also have access to the benefits of a new international central bank called the "Centrobank".

The Centrobank should be a body which relied very little on the discretion of its governor, but much more on a computer program. This program should authorize the Centrobank to open sufficient new and artificially created lines of foreign exchange for any applicant country below a certain income

per head to allow its internal economic growth to proceed at the fastest possible non-inflationary pace but not by one penny faster. The Centrobank's computer would monitor each recipient country's economy to see if inflationary or other strains were appearing, and would signal that Centrobank must cut off new supplies of artificially created foreign exchange if they did.

Contemporary critics said in triple self-contradiction that (a) this scheme was so insulting to poor countries' governments that few would agree to join it; that (b) all poor countries would flock to eat at this trough and there would be an impossible inflationary expansion of world money supply; and that (c) the anti-inflationary terms proffered from the international central bank were so tough that this would allow only painfully slow economic depauperization. Yet progress to depauperization has proved fast, although this has been largely for unexpected reasons.



First, countries like India were enormously helped by the Japanese invention in the late 1980s of improved computerized sensors for seeing and touching. The Japanese built up their own manufacturing industry by drawing components from tiny workshops subjected to stern quality checks. In the 1980s multinational firms were unwilling to draw components from tiny Indian workshops because nobody believed they would reach the quality required. Since the 1990s any individual in the Third World can get access to a computerized sensor, feed in components he has made, find that the sensor confirms "these components are up to the quality of those for which IBM pays \$3 a dozen", and then telex a message to IBM that he will sell them for \$2.99 a dozen. Many of the early manufactured exports from poor countries spurred by Centrobank were of that inflation-cutting sort.

Second, as this "small workshop revolution" spread, poor countries proved more flexible than rich ones in adapting to the extraordinarily transient nature of most of the twenty-first century's successful business firms. The typical boom firm today will find some application of software in 2024 which makes it an instant world market leader (computerized tests chatter its superiority on all our TCs) for the next four years, but must then expect that by 2028 somebody will suddenly find some software that does better. The few hundred

worldwide employees of the firm will expect to have their wind-up party, at some lush holiday jaunt in 2028.

Third, while Centrobank encouraged poor countries to send out undercurrenting cheap labour goods to the world, it found that many of the functions hitherto performed by poor countries' inefficient governments could more cheaply be performed by western firms on performance contracts.

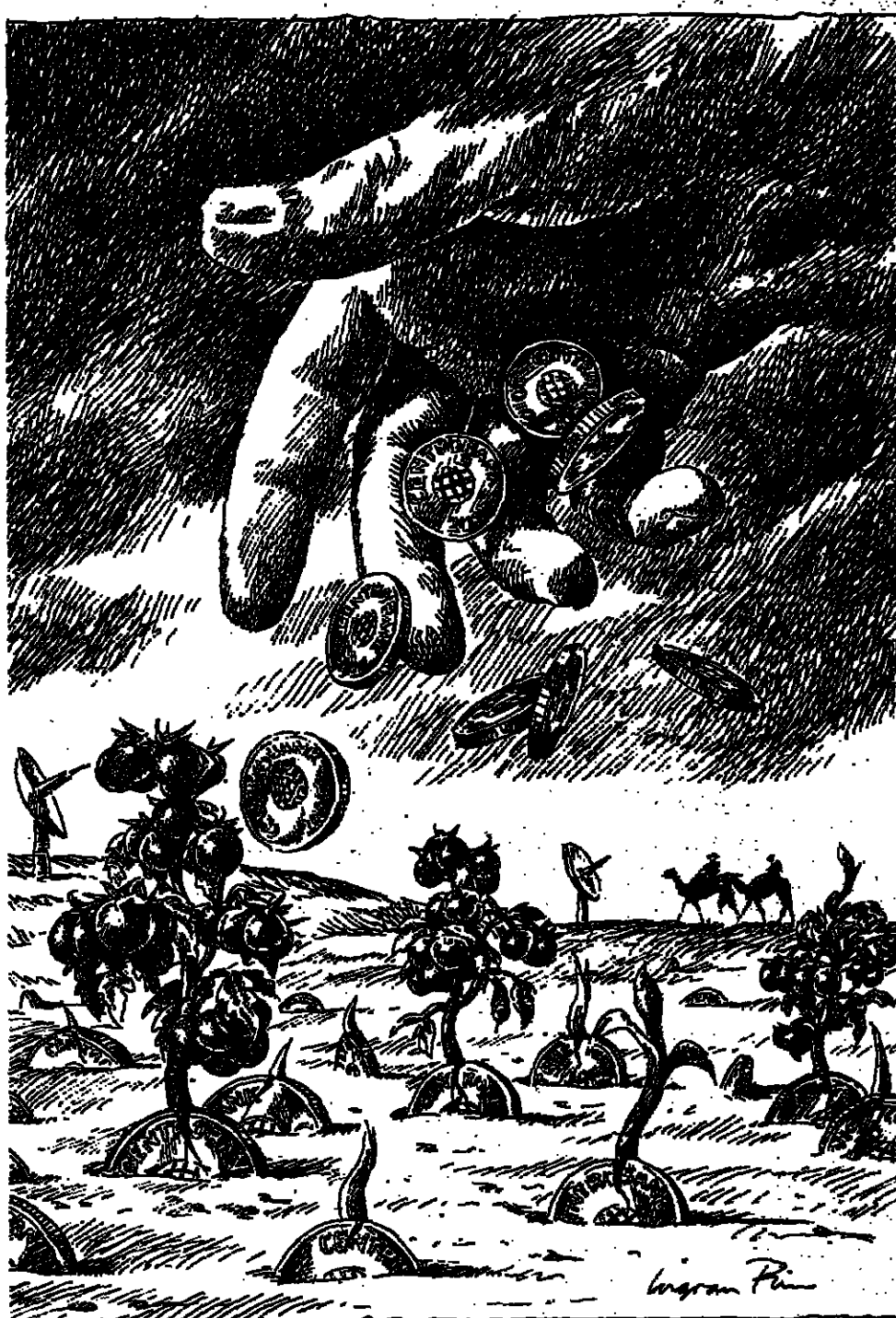
In the rich countries in the 1970s economic growth was moving to the sunbelts where it was pleasant to live. From early in the twenty-first century people began to realize that the world's sunbelts were the areas recently called the Poor South, and that middle-class living (including even employing some servants) was cheaper there. In 2011 Time TC picked out as an archetypal British family that of Mrs Gillian Macleod, who lives with her husband and two children in the Gambia, and telecommuted daily to the Saudi Arabian insurance company which employed her. Her husband had temporarily retired even from most telecommuting work, to supervise the education of the two children, one of whom found that an American telecommuted education course housed in more amenability to his particular learning pattern, although the other preferred to telecommute to the standard British courses.

In the 1970s and 1980s there had been many forecasts of coming desperate shortages of food, energy, some raw materials and adequate means of protecting the environment. Instead, all these things became glut. For food, that should have been foreseen.

Down to the 1990s rich countries - which by then generally had only 3 to 9 per cent of their workforces in farming - rigged markets in favour of those farmers, because it seemed politically necessary to woo these 3 to 9 per cent of voters. Although most rich countries were in the less lushly tropical parts of the world, they found these small workforces provided far more food than they needed. They built towering butter mountains, undrainable wine lakes, mounds of unsaleable grain.

With the coming of Centrobank the rulers of poor countries found it desirable to introduce free-market pricing policies; they did not qualify for Centrobank money unless they did. It is probable that this alone would have made many of them self-sufficient in food. But the Centrobank system also made it profitable for rich countries' scientists to devise and sell to the poor countries mechanisms for increasing their food production, just as the revolution in genetic engineering made it rather easy to make several ears of grain sprout where one had sprouted before, to breed new (though sometimes, obscene looking) cattle, to conquer the depredations of frost and pests, to develop single-cell protein and reclaim deserts. Hence the food glut.

The oil, coal and other mining companies turned specially to genetic engineering: the use of micro-organisms as agents to recover the energy of the petroleum locked up in oil shales and tar sands. Microbial mining worked either by producing substances that helped release the oil from its matrix (wetting agents or emulsifiers) or by taking the hydrocarbons into themselves. Bacteria were known well before 1980 which took up cobalt, copper, zinc and many other metals from low-grade ores. So long as naturally occurring organisms had to be used, the potential of this kind of biological mining was limited. When it became possible to adapt bacteria specifically for the jobs which had to be done, the business really took off



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There has, however, been a sea-change in the traditional ways of man. Compared with 1974 our children in 2024 generally take up paid work (especially computer program-

ming work) much earlier, maybe starting at age nine, maybe at twelve, and we do not exploit them. Pretty well all learning is done through computers from home; schools are places children go to play in perhaps twice a week. In these 2020s young adults of 25 to 43 stay away from work to enjoy their families much more than in 1974; it is quite usual today for one parent (probably now generally the father, though sometimes the mother) to give up employment during the period when young children are growing up.

The majority of both parents and children do their work from home. The fact that children have useful chores to do has knit families more closely together than at any time since homestead days.

The author is deputy editor of The Economist. Extracted from The 2024 Report: A concise history of the future 1974-2024, published on September 6 by Sidgwick & Jackson, £9.95.

Tomorrow: The drug crisis

Tomorrow's local heroine

Margaret Vogel (1966-2023) defined a stand of saplings against goshawks armed with machetes. The incident was panned on by the press, and the Sudanese government rallied to the support of this local heroine. It announced that a number of conscripts who had completed their time in the fight against insurgents would not be demobbed, but instead would be drafted into a different kind of war: the war against the desert. The soldiers were promised that wherever their efforts could reclaim land from the desert, they would be paid with parcels of that land. At first, such promises were widely considered to be empty ones, but Margaret Vogel and her team worked tirelessly to convince the soldiers that the reclamation of desert was indeed possible.

By 2010 people were beginning to migrate on to the borderslands of the desert. The local tribesmen began to realize that there was a point to such labour, that there were rewards to be reaped.

Margaret Vogel died in 2023 of an internal haemorrhage caused by a gut parasite. Twelve thousand people attended her funeral. She was buried in the grounds of the house that she had built in 1997. Margaret was cut about the left arm and shoulder while trying to

Industry put out to grass

For a new industry of 2019-24 let us cite the intended short-lived example of the Clark-Schmidt Robot Gardener.

Maurice Clark was a 53-year-old on his third undergraduate course - he had started the other two at the ages of 19 and 37 respectively - on a computerized learning course telecommunicated through the University of Southern California, although he took it while living in his native Australia, when, together with two other students telecommunicating through USC's database, he devised a system for a robot-driven lawnmower which could also scan soil and assess the possibilities for reseeding. It signalled the videos to be called up on your TC to show alternative uses for the soil in your garden. If you picked one video display as particularly suited to your taste, you keyed its number into the Robot Gardener, and it signalled back, "Put such-and-such a chemical into my tank, and seeds numbers 1234, 5678, 3456 (etc), plus software program 29387 - both orderable through your TC - into my reseeders."

Clark and his two colleagues put their tentative ideas for this device on to the researchers' database monitored by the University of Southern California. The entry numbers to this USC database were held by people who had given Schmidt, much more money than Clark.

puter's judgment of the value of any ideas they might contribute to projects entered on it. In all, 1,213 people - domiciled from Hanoi through Penang and Capri and Bermuda back to Queensland in Australia itself - tapped in suggestions for improvements, of which 176 were accepted by the computer as worthwhile. The payments recommended by the computer for these 176 ranged from \$42 (for a cosmetic improvement suggested by an eleven-year-old schoolboy) to one-tenth of the equity (currently worth several million dollars) for a proposal by a research team from another telecommunicating university which proved important enough for Clark to feel slightly guilty about calling the Robot Gardener after himself.

One of those who had paid for an expensive entry number into browsing among good "proffered opportunity products" (POPs) was a Dutchman called Carl Schmidt. He had become a successful "arranging producer" in an earlier venture, and now occupied himself looking for a second banana. He made an offer to Clark to take over an option for launch in return for a fairly complicated programme of profit sharing, which is practice (because arranging is nowadays a more skilled job than inventing), eventually gave Schmidt much more money than Clark.

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Further adventures of Inspector Antelope

There were some very strange scenes indeed yesterday at the Magistrates' Court in Bow Street or somewhere like that. It was the first time that a man had been charged this century under the Impersonation of a Blind Person Act (1847). The magistrate in charge was Mrs Amanda Ferret, here is an extract from the hearing.

Ferret: I didn't know it was a crime to impersonate a blind person.

Police: Nor did we but we've looked it up. He was standing in Oxford Street, refusing to move on.

Ferret: Is that a crime too?

Police: Oh, yes - under the Refusal to Move On Act of 1867, amended 1890.

Ferret: Was he impersonating any special blind person?

Police: I mean, was he doing an imitation of Ray Charles or Stevie Wonder? If so, could we hear a number - I love Stevie Wonder!

Ferret: The defendant was not imitating a specific blind person, but was waving his white stick about, shouting: "I am Mrs Thatcher and I will guide you to the end of the world!"

Ferret: Hmm. Was this intended as satire?

Police: Why not ask the defendant yourself, ma'am?

Ferret: Was your reference to Mrs Thatcher satirical in intent? (Silence.) There's no answer.

Police: We think he may be dumb as well.

Ferret: How could he be dumb if he was shouting about Mrs Thatcher, for heaven's sake?

Police: We hadn't thought of that. Perhaps he is deaf.

Ferret: Oh, this is ridiculous. Case dismissed.

Police: There is a further charge under the Trade Descriptions Act - that he did falsely describe himself as a blind man for the purposes of gain. He had a cap on the pavement!

Ferret: Is it a crime to have a cap on the pavement?

Police: If it's full of pound notes and cheques, yes. He was causing an obstruction.

And making a few bob as well.

Police: That's probably because he was also pointing a machine gun at the passers-by and making them put money in the cap. There is another charge against him, under the Firearms, Possession of, By Blind People Act (1914).

Ferret: Curious, certainly. But if he was a blind man he had no way of knowing it was a machine gun. Case dismissed.

Police: We think he could see perfectly well and knew it was a gun all right.

Ferret: If he can see, you can't get him under the Firearms, Possession of, By Blind People Act.

Police: Damn. You got me there. Well, we have also charged him with unlawful possession of a white stick. There was a name on the stick and it wasn't his!

moreover... Miles Kington

Ferret: What name was it?

Police: Josh Black of White-chapel.

Ferret: They are a long-established firm of walking-stick makers, you dunderhead! Now get him out of here before I lose my temper.

Police: But we can't let a man go who has been waving guns around and might have shot somebody!

Ferret: Why not? I don't recall anyone arresting Willie White-law. Now, unless you have any other charges against him -

Police: Only one more. Wasting police time by dressing up as an armed blind man, under the

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 436)

ACROSS

1 With pretty view

5 Grumble (4)

8 Old European coin

15

9 Counsellor (7)

11 Reproducible (8)

13 Worry needlessly

(4)

15 System manager

(13)

17 Unite (4)

18 S West African

desert (8)

21 Flight personnel (7)

22 Cornet-like

instrument (5)

23 Enslavement (4)

24 Naked person (6)

DOWN

2 Desert plants (5)

3 Woody fruit (3)

4 Evolution theorist

(7,6)

5 Shift position (4)

6 Violent attack (7)

SOLUTION TO No 435

ACROSS: 1 Gruff 4 Groupie 8 Ruler 9 Onerous 10 Languish 11 Her

12 Nightmarish 17 Rags 18 Fragrant 21 Product 22 Muted 23 Demises

24 New

DOWN: 1 Gurple 2 Ublan 3 Farouche 4 Good Samaritan 5 Obey

6 Proteus 7 Easter 12 Dragoman 14 Ingrown 15 Tripod 16 Stodge

19 Alter 20 Quiz

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Charles of the Ritz

THE TIMES DIARY

Poor of the realm

You've met the Sloane Ranger. Now meet yet another of those depressed minorities: the Nouveaux Pauvres. A Guide to the Downward Nobility, out from Quartet next week, kicks off with the Queen, who, it says, is now reduced to working to the beat of a one-bar electric fire, and serves only one glass of wine with each course at Balmoral dinners. Among the most established of the NPs, however, is the Earl of Braballane and Holland: he is so poor, he holds his trousers up with string and says he rarely attends the Lords because his clothes are so shabby. The Marquess of Tweeddale supported himself through Oxford working as a brickie, and had once to resort to social security benefit. The Marquess of Bute's heir, the Earl of Dumfries, is a labourer with a newly acquired "hybrid Cockney glottal", while Lord Kingsale, premier Baron of Ireland, is now a silage pit-builder. Kingsale, whose ancestors swapped their seat at Killybegs Castle for a rare white stow, was once a bingo caller in Stourbridge. His heir, Neilson de Courcy, is a municipal drains inspector. Fellow-NPs include Lord Teviot, now a bus conductor; the Earl of Ypres, a hall porter; Viscount Boyle, a waiter; and the Countess of Mar, a British Telecom saleswoman. What ever happened to the Newden Ranger and his designer Doc Martin's?

Who swears wins

Robert Maxwell was in Brighton in his new role as Mirror Group proprietor yesterday - and had the embarrassment of meeting some of his readers. When miners arriving for a midday rally spotted the shirt-sleeved figure watching in the background, they yelled "Give your millions to the miners". They went on to accuse him of "trying to buy the public with your millions", "toeing the Thatcher Line", and advocating compromise in the miners' dispute. Maxwell protested he couldn't hear above the noise, but as he came nearer to shake hands, even the Maxwell skin wasn't thick enough for the language used. "Lovely to talk to you", he said, as he fled back inside the Grand Hotel.

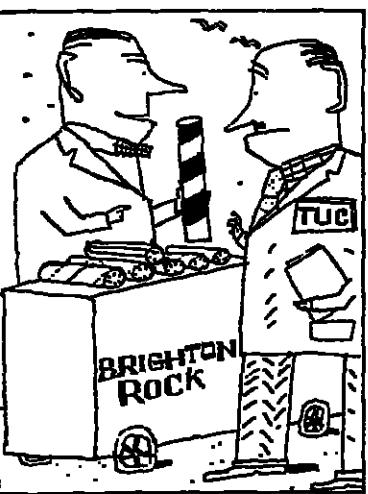
Small wonder Perrier is called Designer Water

My local wine bar has the cheek to charge 70p a glass. The Ritz 95p. Safeway's charge 49p a large bottle.

L-shaped room?

Despite Liverpool's 26,000-long waiting list, one middle-aged couple in a council flat are looking forward to moving to a larger home, a brand new, two-bedroomed council house in a better part of town. Who are this lucky pair? None other than Labour city councillor Robert Evans and his wife Mabel, a Labour member of Merseyside council. Liberals on the Militant-led city council are furious, but allocations committee chairman Tony Byrne points out that the Liberal group supported the policy of letting houses to childless families back in 1976. Let us hope Sir Trevor Jones and his band are rewarded with an invitation to the house-warming.

BARRY FANTONI



'This one's called the Frank Chapple: it starts hard and ends up moderate'

Poet cornered

TUC general secretary Len Murray proved too clever for his own good when asked at a Brighton press conference yesterday how he viewed his position. "Cannon to left of me, cannon to right of me..." he began to recite. "And we all know how that ended," came a journalist's swift retort.

Missing evidence

As Russian viewers have their blood curdled by a faithful Soviet TV version of *The Hound of the Baskervilles*, Russian censors are losing sleep over another episode in the Holmes series. *Study in Scarlet*. The trouble lies in the memorable remark made by Holmes on meeting Dr Watson for the first time. "You have been in Afghanistan, I perceive." The censors are insisting this must be changed to "You have been in the East, I perceive". The production team argues that this is a crucial error, since the whole point is that Holmes is able to pinpoint exactly where Watson was wounded by his bearing and the colour of his skin. But apparently the authorities would rather not risk reminding Russians of an earlier involvement in Afghanistan by an imperial power, which ended in ignominious withdrawal.

PHS

Technology: let us hold our own

Technology's promise is slipping from our grasp, warns Richard Sharpe

It has become routine for politicians to spice their speeches with a picture of the rosy future which awaits Britain once information technology takes over from older industries. But few bodies, official or unofficial, have had the vision to grasp the fact that the prospects of the UK taking even a minor role in the world development of information technology are rapidly slipping away.

An unusually broad coalition of industrialists, trade unionists and civil servants yesterday published a comprehensive version of this heresy. The National Economic Development Office, which set up the committee, is a remnant of a time long gone when tripartite consensus was a major policy-making mechanism. On this occasion, the different interests represented have been persuaded to combine to issue a warning which is couched in language strong enough to make a refreshing change from normally anodyne official pronouncements.

The blunt facts on which the committee has based its sombre picture are that the UK balance of trade in information technology products has taken a marked turn for the worse since 1980, that employment in the manufacture of information technology products is

going down in the UK and that the UK slice of the world market for information technology products is shrinking rapidly.

In an industry where 20 per cent growth per annum is often the norm how can the position be so dire? With the Government funding a surprisingly large number of developments in spite of its distaste for state intervention, why are its efforts not enough?

As a consequence of being too heavily dependent on imported information technology products, the report rightly argues that the UK will be hit by four factors. We will experience two to three years' delay in applying the latest technologies compared to our rivals, the technology will not be adapted to the needs of the UK: vital sectors of industry and commerce will turn to foreign technology and, alarmingly, important technologies may be choked off by foreign companies or governments.

However broadly-based the committee-group may be, the danger is that this important report will be treated with the polite indifference

which has been shown to other pronouncements on the subject. Opponents of the report, of which there will be many, have the massive advantage that delays will make its discussion irrelevant.

There are those who argue that the manufacturing of information technology products is unimportant compared to the use of those products. They will get a welcome hearing from manufacturers who can switch their production to that part of the globe giving away the best incentives in any given week.

Those who argue that the UK should only be interested in value for money and not the origin of the product will happily preside over the dismantling of this vital industry by foreign suppliers. Others will argue that the UK is being urged to enter a race which has already been won by the Japanese and Americans. As the UK will not be among the medal winners, why bother to compete?

The Nedo report is not so much about competition as about power. Whoever controls the technology controls the wealth of tomorrow. Those who make the products will

also control the flow of wealth throughout the world.

Ashworth and his unusual coalition of industrialists, civil servants and trade unionists refuse to lie down and die. They have cause enough to be concerned, as their figures show. Whether they have enough supporters to win the argument and get action before the end of this year is in doubt.

Within government, opponents will question the philosophy of such intervention and they will be joined by those who shudder at the level of state investment needed. Within industry, where the competition is fierce and never-ending, a cry of weakness is pounced upon as a sign that the market has decided on the losers. The City will argue that industrial investment is risky.

But the recommendations of the Nedo report do lay a basis for action, a platform on which a full-scale programme could be launched to stop the UK plunging past the point beyond which a vital industry is no longer viable.

The author is editor of Computing magazine.

'Crisis facing UK information technology', published yesterday by the Nedo.

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Colin Harding on the ominous escalation of Peru's guerrilla conflict

Wrong turn on the Shining Path?

"The fight against subversion has got out of hand in the past two months, and unless we bring it back under control now it will end up plunging the whole country into the abyss." The author of these dissonant sentiments was the editor of Peru's most respected and liberal-minded magazine, *Caretas*, which has been a strong supporter of President Fernando Belaúnde Terry during his four years in office. His words reflect the growing uneasiness felt even by the elected government's most uncritical admirers as the death toll soars in the struggle to crush the Maoist guerrillas of the Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) movement.

With only seven months to go before general elections, normally dispassionate observers are beginning to warn of the danger of Peru sliding into civil war, and the guerrilla threat has come to dominate all aspects of political life. The great majority of Peruvians who welcomed the return of civilian government in 1980 after 12 years of military rule, have watched with mounting horror as a ruthless and bloody insurgency has spread inexorably across the country from its origins in the remote Andean department of Ayacucho. In June Peru was placed under a state of emergency and in mid-August the armed forces were finally called in to take over all charge of counter-insurgency operations.

Up to 5,000 people have died during the four-year campaign, more than half of them in 1983 and perhaps 500 in the past month alone. Critics from all points of the political spectrum are becoming increasingly concerned that, in pursuit of the chimera of a quick military victory over Sendero Luminoso, the government is resorting to methods which are generally regarded as unacceptable in a democratic country, and which may even contain the seeds of its own destruction.

The 71-year-old president was inclined initially to minimize the threat posed by the guerrillas, insisting that they were merely a handful of delinquents who could be safely left to the police. Such optimism proved to be disastrously misplaced. Sendero Luminoso quickly showed itself to be a tightly-



organized and disciplined movement, virtually impenetrable by the intelligence services and guided by a visionary brand of fundamentalist Maoism which won a growing number of converts, particularly among the young, poor and desperate in both the countryside and the cities. Each time the authorities announced that the guerrillas were beaten they would bounce back, more audacious than ever.

Sendero Belaúnde is no longer playing down the problem, but he seems unable to bring himself to admit that the explanation for the guerrillas' remarkable degree of success so far may lie in the country's contracting economy and bitterly divided society. He has repeatedly accused unnamed foreign powers, drug traffickers and even the foreign press of joining in a sinister conspiracy against his government.

Official spokesmen claim that most of the guerrilla war's casualties are rebels killed in combat, or innocent Indian peasants murdered by Sendero for refusing to collabo-

rate with the guerrillas, or for acting as police informers. However, although Sendero has pursued a deliberate policy of terror in some areas, as part of its strategy to polarize Peruvian society, there is a growing body of evidence that many of the victims have been executed by the security forces.

"Disappearances" have become commonplace in Peru, with their ominous echoes of Central America and Argentina in the 1970s. The Attorney-General's office has registered more than 900 cases in recent weeks, and mass graves have begun to come to light in isolated spots, full of naked, mutilated bodies with their hands tied behind their backs. Most of the corpses are unrecognizable, but relatives have identified some as people who had been detained by uniformed men, often wearing hoodies.

The armed forces were reluctant to become involved in a "dirty war", preferring to let the manifestly incompetent police bear the burden and the opprobrium. But a former war minister, General Luis Cisneros

not instantly bring permanent and unblemished racial equality and harmony to the United States, but anyone who today contemplates the extent of the black advance could be pardoned for thinking that the years before the legislation were only a distant memory. That Little Rock and Ole Miss were never on the front pages of every newspaper in the world.

But the point of that example is that as soon as the thing had been done - that is blacks had been given genuine rights rather than unenforceable notions - attitudes began to change as well: there was a great deal of hard feeling and vile talking during the mayoral campaign in Chicago, but Chicago ended up with a black mayor, and there certainly were no more black votes in the city to elect him on their own.

"There is no precedent for anything," says the judge in one of A. P. Herbert's *Misleading Cases*, "until it has been done for the first time." It is a great human truth that when change for the better takes place, the defeated resistance to it vanishes utterly, and the next change for the better is adopted with far less opposition and bitterness than its predecessor. That is why, if Mrs Bush can say confidently that there will be a woman on the presidential ballot-paper in her lifetime, I can go much further, and declare that I shall live to see the ice on the Moskva crack and the Soviet empire crumble into dust, when a Soviet Dubcek or a Soviet Nagy, even a Soviet Walesa, rises at last to power. Impossible, is it? The Soviet Union will live for ever, will it? But I remember when we were told that the Portuguese dictatorship would last for another century; it died, without so much as a death-rattle, in a single night. On, then, to a woman presidential candidate, a black running-mate for a Republican leader; why, in about a thousand years or so there may be a woman general secretary of the TUC. Long live Ozymandias, King of Kings!

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Peter Kellner

Media bias? Only time will tell

By the end of this week's Trades Union Congress the pile of evidence detailing media "bias", real or imagined, against the unions is likely to be higher than ever. Indeed, I should not be surprised if this morning's reports of yesterday's debate on the miners' strike fuelled resentment among many union members at the way my profession depicts them.

The debate about the way the media portray striking union members, and other people who take direct action to challenge authority, is not new; but with the miners' dispute and, especially, Mr Arthur Scargill's appearance at the Edinburgh Television Festival last week, the argument has acquired fresh impetus.

For much of the past fortnight I have been interviewing a wide variety of trade unionists for tonight's edition of *What are we here for brothers?* on Radio 4. The subject is one of the most sensitive of all in the union-media debate: how unions react to laws they dislike. Preparing the programme at the same time as following reports (I hope they were objective) of the debate at Edinburgh, it became increasingly apparent that the conventional oh-yes-you're-biased, oh-no-we're-not argument misses two crucial points. One concerns the nature of each medium; the second concerns the use of time.

In acquiring information, the biggest difference between press and broadcasting is that broadcasters need the voices of people making the news. True, the process of selection and editing may mislead the audience (something that astute union leaders like Mr Scargill overcome by insisting wherever possible on being interviewed live); but in general listeners and viewers can be confident that the words they hear were actually said by the speaker; and - often as important - they can hear for themselves the way those words were said.

No such confidence can exist in the way newspapers report conflict. Partly this is a judgment of the anti-union bias of most of Fleet Street. More important, it is an observation of the intrinsic act of reporting in print. Sourced quotations are good for a story, but not essential. Description eked out with unquoted quotes and a few random facts can, and often does, suffice.

The broadcaster, on the other hand, must obtain the voice and, in the case of television, the picture. However much broadcasting journalists hate or despise or wish to ridicule their subjects they need the cooperation, in some form, of those subjects; otherwise they will not have their story.

This gives trade unionists, left-wing politicians and others who feel traduced by Fleet Street more power

Roger Scruton

Why Tories need a better enemy

The miners' strike illustrates the most important problem confronting the Government: the lack of political opposition. A battle which should be conducted in Parliament is conducted on the streets, not by politicians but by a deluded rabble fired by demagoguery. It therefore takes on a prolonged, violent and unstable character - the character not of discussion but of force. With a little care the dispute could have been confined to Parliament, a place whose recognized function is to confine malcontents within four walls, and there to provide them with the impression (sometimes illusory, sometimes not), that by interpreting the world they also change it. It would have been necessary, however, for a political party to define the issue, and to rally the discontented miners to its cause. It would have been necessary for the flames which have been fanned by Mr Scargill to have been ignited and quenched in Parliament. The Labour Party did not do this - that is, it did not do it in advance of Scargill, who therefore seemed to be leading the parliamentary party.

Had the issue been defined in Parliament it might have been defined more wisely. It would not have been left to a known agitator, whose unconcealed contempt for British institutions has caused widespread alarm, to present the miners' case. In particular, the matter could have been defined by someone other than the immediate protagonist.

Nor would that have been difficult. There are plenty of arguments for running the coal industry at a loss, which are in no way tainted by the ruthless sentimentality of Scargill. Miners are tough characters, used to high wages that they could not hope to match in any other work for which their skills have fitted them. Their communities are isolated, self-absorbed, and with a Gothic sense of prevailing hardship.

Miners spend hours together in close confinement, in conditions of discomfort and jeopardy calculated to induce a firm spirit of solidarity. Such people do not relinquish privileges without a fight, and must be handled with the utmost prudence by any politician who seeks to deflect them from their purposes.

The Labour Party might also have made the miners into an illustrative case of socialist principles. It is difficult to contemplate their condition without recognizing their vile labour. It is easy to be persuaded that their immobile working-class communities should be subsidized by the state, until such a time as the single source of livelihood may be renewed or replaced.

Rehearsing those sentiments, the Labour Party might even have come

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THEOLOGICAL FLIRTING

For the Vatican to issue an official critique of the so-called Theology of Liberation may at first sight seem excessive, at least in Western European eyes where theology and political subversion are two quite disconnected activities. But South and Central America, where this theology arises, are in ferment; and the Roman Catholic Church cannot but be in the midst of it. And no longer does it accept the role of stabilizer of the status quo, teaching the faithful to look to alleviation of their miseries in a heavenly after-life but not before. It has, with papal approval, taken the "preferential option for the poor."

In so doing the church in Latin America has unavoidably flirted with Marxist ideas of how grave social injustices come about. These ideas have power; and they are also espoused by other champions of the poor in Latin America, outside the church. It was Pope John XXIII who first said, more than 20 years ago, that Catholics may collaborate with Communists for particular objectives. Some transfer of ideas was almost bound to follow, all the more so as the church had no rival sociological ideas of equivalent persuasive and analytical power.

Thus the transplantation of ideas belonging to Marxism into Catholic theology, in particular the idea that the church must participate in "class struggle" against the oppressor-enemy, has become almost commonplace in South America, with vast practical consequences. The Vatican certainly has to take it very seriously in relation to its duty to safeguard the purity of the faith. These novel theologies could shape the future of Catholicism

in South America, and given the size of its population and natural wealth in human and material resources, of Catholicism in general. And the theology of liberation has seeped into Protestantism and into European Christianity; the Vatican itself has been influenced.

For all its power in the Roman Catholic Church, the Holy See has nevertheless left it too long to be able to halt these developments. It has woken up rather late to what is now being described as a serious threat to the integrity of the faith. And as the Vatican's new document makes clear, it is far from being a simple issue, where the line between orthodoxy and deviation can be discerned at a glance.

First of all, attention will be concentrated on whether the Vatican's statement contains a fair representation of what the theologians of liberation have been saying. Are they, for example, really implicit atheists because they use the tools of Marxist analysis? They would surely deny it. To be a whole Marxist no doubt implies a Godless universe; but their specific claim is to be Catholic, and indeed, Catholic first. No doubt there will be lively exchanges between Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger of the Vatican and Father Leonardo Boff on this very subject when the latter submits himself to examination shortly at Rome's invitation.

If the Vatican's statement does accurately describe at least some of the major tendencies in Latin American theology, however, there is real cause for concern. It is hard to see how Christianity can still be Christianity if every ingredient in it is to

be made subject to a transcendental ideology of non-Christian, indeed anti-religious, origin, namely dialectical materialism.

It is one thing to say that those in conditions of economic deprivation and social misery should be supported in their demand for better conditions, and that the church must be with them; it is another altogether to say that the content of their religious belief must be entirely shaped by this struggle, as if its only relevance was as a reinforcement of political objectives; or, no more, as Marx said, than their symptomatic cry of distress at a heartless world. But the Vatican is good at condemning the beliefs of straw men who nowhere actually exist, and some of the contradictions which the Vatican document throws at the theologians now may prove no more than the danger of creating imagined heresies by synthesizing the diverse views of many authors.

What is new and welcome is the procedure, introduced by Cardinal Ratzinger since he took over this job, of issuing judgments which are not final and binding, but open to further refinement. In particular there is recognition that the Roman Catholic Church's official tradition of social teaching must move further, and the theologians themselves are invited to help it do so. The real answer to the influence of Marxism on Catholic theology lies in further development, co-operatively achieved, in this tradition, for it is far from complete. Nothing would damage this necessary evolution more than anathemas of schools or condemnations of individuals, at this stage.

MR SCARGILL STEALS THE SHOW

With all the mastery of the expert conjuror, Mr Arthur Scargill was able in the last moments of his appeal for support from the rostrum of the TUC yesterday to whisk Mr Ian McGregor out of his hat and assert that his offer of renewed talks was the direct result of the pressure brought to bear by trade union unity and manifested in the solidarity declaration which the TUC was on the point of adopting by a large majority. It was a fine stroke of theatre to restore the sense of purpose to a debate which had exposed all too clearly the thinness of an offer of practical support from which the unions must directly involved had brusquely or suavely distanced themselves. The miners had their day, cheered their leader and bellowed "scab!" at their brothers in the movement who ventured to be unkindly frank about practicalities, and now Congress could move on from the dangerous topic with the sense that solidarity had been expressed and that the bosses had been seen to falter.

It would be short sighted to call it ill-judged for Mr McGregor to have made his own contribution to this moment of triumph. It remains to be seen how the renewed negotiations go, but it is in principle better to be talking than not talking, and in the period since the last breakdown the course of the dispute has not been encouraging either to the miners union or to the wider Labour movement. All involved know how superficial the theatrical flourishes of yesterday's debate really were. If Mr Scargill really supposed that TUC backing had been the one

thing necessary to bring a chastened McGregor back to the negotiating table, the culpable error in waiting six painful months before seeking it is clearly his own. The delegates knew without being told - and many were ready to shout down anybody who sought to tell them - that the statement of support is ultimately a thing which will only focus the recrimination it seeks to avert if the struggle goes on longer and the miners attempt to redeem the pledge.

A point where one side can boast that it is riding the crest of the wave, while secretly well aware that the wave is likely rapidly to subside, may well be a rewarding one for the other side to offer another round of talks. There is certainly no reason, unless the decline in coal stocks has been altogether unexpectedly fast, for the National Coal Board to offer a bargain any more forthcoming than the already over generous terms offered last time round. There is almost unlimited scope for concessions over this pit or that pit, or measures to ease the effects of industrial change, so long as the fundamental admissibility of closure of pits on economic grounds, enshrined in "Plan for Coal" is not abandoned either in form or in fact.

As for the rest of the trade union movement, their representatives yesterday showed little concern about the details of any possible settlement. A settlement was what they longed for, on terms that would allow the miners to go back without humiliation. Mr Scargill interpreted this as an endorsement of

his demand for no closures or loss making pits. His opportunism was characteristic but not without some justification, since Congress did commit itself yesterday in general terms to "support for the NUM's objective". Similarly many speakers spoke out forthrightly against picket line violence - including Len Murray himself, who claimed optimistically that TUC support would prove a more efficacious alternative to heavy picketing. But the terms to which the TUC has formally committed itself embody no explicit reservations along these lines.

That was the price of finding a formula which allowed the movement its momentary sensation of unity. The price will be a heavy one indeed if the compromises made yesterday influence broader trade union attitudes in future. Responsible trade unionists know that the dangers will be even greater if the methods employed by the miners win spectacular success. No sweeping triumph, but no outright humiliation must be their private prayer. Otherwise there is a danger that power in the movement - if it could survive intact in those conditions - might pass to those prepared to exert industrial muscle regardless of narrowness of ends or unscrupulousness of means to those who believe (as some speakers yesterday seemed to) that when a union's leaders command, their followers must necessarily obey, and to those who stood at the door of the hall yesterday greeting delegates with the cry: "Organize for the General Strike!"

ALMOST BACK TO SQUARE ONE

Six weeks after its general election, Israel seems no nearer to having a government with a parliamentary majority. The election result had left the two camps of right and left so exactly evenly balanced, and so fragmented each within itself, as to make a broad coalition of the two main blocks - the Labour Alignment and Likud - the only apparent solution. But talks between them have now broken down. The likelihood of such a National Unity government has been reduced to "nil" according to Mr Shimon Peres, the Labour leader and prime minister-designate, who has twelve days left in which to form a government of whatever complexion. After that, President Herzog will presumably call on the incumbent prime minister, Mr Yitzhak Shamir of Likud, to see if he can do any better.

On withdrawal from Lebanon and on the management of the economy the two parties were able to agree, because on these issues each is anxious not so much to do things differently as to avoid being blamed by the other for doing them the way they must be done. The crucial and apparently still unbridgeable difference remains the future of the West Bank of the Jordan, alias Judea and Samaria. Likud

is determined to go on populating the territory with Jews, to make it in fact if not in law an inseparable part of the Jewish state. Labour wishes to halt the settlement process so as to leave open the possibility of ceding the main Arab-populated areas in a hypothetical peace treaty with Jordan.

Labour agreed, before the election, not to dismantle existing settlements or to abandon those already in process of construction. Mr Peres now, it seems has even agreed to respect in principle the last-minute approval by the outgoing government of twenty-six new settlements on which work has not yet been started. But he wishes the timing of their construction to be subject to the same economic constraints as other items of public expenditure. Why, he asked yesterday, should settlements "in the heart of Samaria" be sacrosanct when education and social services are being cut? He hoped to keep the issue under control by ensuring that his Labour colleague, Mr Yitzhak Rabin, would remain defence minister, with responsibility for the occupied territories, throughout the life of the government even though he himself was prepared to hand the premiership back to Mr Shamir after two

years and one month. Likud replied by demanding that the premiership be rotated once a year, and that settlement policy should be entrusted to a separate department under Likud control.

Mr Peres can hardly be blamed for feeling that the premiership on those terms would not be worth having. His only hope now, therefore, is to secure the support of the religious parties for a centre-left coalition. If both the National Religious Party and the more strictly orthodox (technically non-Zionist) Agudat Israel party agreed to come in, such a coalition could have a paper majority of one without depending on the Communists or the Arab-Jewish "Progressive List for Peace". But the price the religious parties would ask is likely to include a legal definition of Judaism that will exclude the majority of American Jews. Mr Peres will have great difficulty in selling that to his own left-wing allies, as well as to Israel's supporters in the diaspora. But the alternative is either a reconstitution of the present government or, in the likely event of that proving impossible, new elections which could well bring a further erosion of Labour support.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reaping the whirlwind with Mr Scargill

From Mr Ronald Dore

Sir, Your correspondents' denunciations of the miners' irresponsibility (Sir Hugh Cortazzi *et al.* September 1), make good blood-warming Saturday-morning reading. They are right of course. The NUM's refusal to discuss economic viability shows a lack of any sense of responsibility for the health of the national economy.

But why should they show a sense of responsibility? Is not limited liability what a market economy is all about? Is every seller of plate glass obliged to worry about the health of his customers' businesses and adjust his prices accordingly? Why should those who sell labour to the Coal Board have any greater concern for the viability of the board's operations?

We know why, but we have deliberately been trying to forget. From Disraeli to the end of the 1970s we were slowly building in this country a society which modified the crudity of contractual market principles.

We were establishing the convention that those who had muscle - financial muscle, intellectual muscle, or picket-power muscle - should use it with some consideration for the essential interests of those they bargained with, and with some awareness of the collective interest which all parties shared in common.

That is what incomes policies were all about, and investment planning and social contracts - about reducing the role that coercion plays in our society and increasing the role of responsibility and reasoned consent.

We made a botch of it, trying to embody these principles in institutional forms. The Thatcher backlash has thrown the baby of good principle out with the bathwater of bad institutions. "Marketism", and the go-getting individualism that goes with it, not monetarism, are the central themes of her economic policy.

The talk is now all of how to make labour markets more efficient - i.e., of how employers can learn again to treat employees according to the laws of supply and demand, not as partners in a give-and-take relationship in a cooperative enterprise.

Now that we are reaping the whirlwind of Scargillian irresponsibility, should anyone be surprised?

Yours faithfully,
RONALD DORE,
157 Surrenden Road,
Brighton, Sussex,
September 1.

From Mr Andrew C. Fyshorn

Sir, In his article entitled "A strike for Britain's future" (August 31) Mr Scargill implies that the welfare of families, communities and even regions should provide the basis for Government policies. Presumably he feels that this "steering star", as he calls it, need not apply to either his own union or those who support his union by industrial action, as we read on page 2 of the same edition of *The Times* of the damaging effect the dock strike will have on the farmers in the Orkneys and Shetlands who have no other means of transporting their livestock to the mainland.

In the same article Mr Scargill asserts that mining families have assumed responsibility for the nation's welfare. This is somewhat of an arrogant supposition, but if he wishes to convince us that the miners have the country's welfare at heart he should explain how this can be reconciled with the obviously detrimental effect the present industrial unrest is having on businesses such as those of the Island farmers, who have no quarrel with any of the unions involved and whose only wish is to carry on with their work, which is also their livelihood.

Yours truly,
ANDREW C. FYSHORN,
20 Station Drive,
Widnes, Cheshire.

From Mr G. E. Thirlwall

Sir, Mr Arthur Scargill (August 31) tells us that "Decades of mismanagement and a criminal lack of proper investment are the factors which have kept the Coal Board from showing strong, steady profits", but that Britain's coal industry is nevertheless "the safest and most technically advanced in the world, producing the cheapest deep-mined coal".

He strains our credulity.
Yours faithfully,
G. E. THIRLWALL,
Che Sara Sara,
Gosmore Road,
Hitchin, Hertfordshire.

that he incorporates a compulsory tip (the "trot con" as we say), in the form of a higher fare structure.

The abolition of tipping would remove one of the few amusements of the driver's life, the gratuity assessment he makes on each hire. Whether it be the bare fare of certain races and sexes, the hidden bare fare (10p on a £10 hire) of mortgaged suburbia, the cigarette-and-conversation tip substitute, or if, on the other hand, the gratuity is princely, or even gentlemanly, we accept gratefully whatever is offered. After all, taxi drivers talk, provide local information and carry baggage, as may be necessary. We expect nothing, but we do not reject gratuities. Mr Pearce should realise that "tis not in taxi drivers to command gratuities. We must deserve them.

Yours faithfully,
A. ROSS, Secretary,
Edinburgh Airport Taxi Association,
Edinburgh Airport, Edinburgh.

Fixing taxi fares

From Mr A. Ross

Sir, Surely the merits of a standard, agreed and advertised taxi tariff, which takes into account the running costs of a cab, are self-evident.

Mr Pearce's tariff reform (August 27), suggesting a free-for-all on pricing, would treat hard on people who use occasional taxis because they cannot afford to run a car. Glasgow has significantly more taxis per head of the population than Edinburgh. It would also prove expensive for those who have no alternative means of transport - e.g., at a provincial airport late on Saturday night.

Tipping for services, real or imagined, has always been the hallmark of a civilised person. High-principled people - I will not say *Guardian* readers - like Mr Pearce may object to the "odious practice", but what he is really suggesting is

A vanished cry

From the Reverend John Ticehurst

Sir, In my youth the cry, "Rag and bone", was a regular one around the Surrey streets. I don't know about the bones, but woollens and metals and old sewing machines and the like were collected and either re-sold or converted into something else. The rag and bone man's horse and cart were familiar sights and the service offered to the community was worth while.

Today we have far more things, and they last a much shorter time. We are also supposed to be conservation-conscious. Yet I've not heard the cry "Rag and bone" for forty years. Can anyone explain, please?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN TICEHURST,
The Manse,
Franklyn Avenue,
Braunton, North Devon.

Control of cults

From Mr David Fraser Harris

Sir, I write in response to the letter of Mr David Alton, MP (August 18), who wonders how any person or newspaper genuinely concerned with defending the rights of the individual could oppose his long list of proposed measures against the new religions based, as for the most part they are, on those proposed to the European Parliament last May by Mr Richard Cottrell.

Mr Alton would do well to consult

Summer of '84

From Mr Patrick Drysdale

Sir, On some days I think I take *The Times* for the pleasure afforded by its misprints. In today's column by John Woodcock, who knows what to do with words, I read, "Allot bowed one over before going off". While waiting for the opportunity to tell an irritating interlocutor to "go on", I find, a few lines lower down, "England continued to dawdle". Apart from the fact that it rhymes with my own name, I like the sound of "dawdle". It has a measured leisure to it, and I will always associate the summer of '84 with the memory of the English '84, Her Majesty's government, and *The Times* proof-readers all dawdling on their way, going towards imminent disaster.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK DRYSDALE,
Wick Hall,
Ridley,
Abingdon,
Oxfordshire,
August 29.

any of the 17 religious bodies which did oppose Mr Cottrell's proposals; and to examine the report of the Dutch Parliament Committee on New Religions, which brought out its 315-page findings on the same day as Mr Cottrell's resolution was passed.

This report which, unlike Mr Cottrell's one of 15 pages, was based on 34 years' in-depth study, and an analysis of all the latest international scientific studies (including those from Britain), accuses Mr Cottrell (and now by implication Mr Alton) of basing his proposals on "quick-sand".

The opening sentence of its English-language conclusions states categorically that "there is no danger to public mental health from new religions". It further finds no justification for any special legislation in this area and criticises sections of the media for their distortion of the relevant issues, which has led to demands for such legislation. It even suggests that its time could have been better spent on other subjects.

The short answer to Mr Alton, therefore, is that his sweeping allegations of "brainwashing", "abuse of human rights", fraud etc. are unfounded and, of course, that even more so; that, of course, is not to deny that there have undoubtedly been individual instances of malpractice by members of new religions which cannot and should not be condoned.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID FRASER HARRIS,
Unification Church of Great Britain,
44 Lancaster Gate, W2,
August 18.

Relations between Church and state

From the Reverend Canon Alan Wilkinson

Sir, "We have brought the priests out of a party political conflict, and led them back into the Church. And now it is our desire that they should never return to that area for which they were not intended."

"For the churches there is only one solution, which will ensure peace: Back into the sacristy. Let the churches serve God."

Those in the Vatican who wish to neutralise the theologians of liberation should pause before they applaud these sentiments. The first is from a speech by Adolf Hitler in October, 1933. The second is from an article by Josef Goebbels in August, 1935.

The defects of liberation theology will be exposed by free debate, not by forcible suppression.

Yours sincerely,
ALAN WILKINSON,
Director of Training,
Ripon Diocesan Board of Ministry and Training,
5 Adel Park Croft,
Leeds,
West Yorkshire,
August 31.

From Mr Robert A. Davis

Sir, Father Nichols (August 29) fails to appreciate the nature of the liberation movements at work in Latin America and misidentifies the theological critique of traditional ecclesiology with which they confront the Western Church. He employs archaic categories of Church and state which, while useful in a limited sense in clarifying the extent to which the Church in Europe has collaborated over centuries with the operations of civil authority, are hopelessly inadequate when applied to the challenges facing the Church in the oppressed nations of the Third World.

Canon 285.3 and the pronouncements of Vatican II on the proper relation of the Church to civil society issue from certain historical conditions which, as Fr Nichols's own examples demonstrate, belong to a specifically Western European experience. To seek to apply them universally, without reference to the radically different conditions which prevail in Latin America, reflects that Euro-centric, indeed Rome-centric, view of the world which it is the purpose of liberation theology to dismantle and which, as many churchmen now recognize, simply reproduces in ecclesiastical form the

myopia which lies at the heart of the whole North-South dilemma.

It is equally imperceptive of Fr Nichols to conceive of the relations between Church and state purely in terms of the exercise of political office.

We do not need Lateran treaties and Calvi affairs to remind us that transactions between the Church and civil society are an inevitable feature of the former's institutional existence, serving merely to emphasize that the principles of Christian living must be brought to bear on every sphere of human activity.

Of course there are occasions when the Christian faith must be identified with, or aligned against, particular options in civil policy, be it the repeal of the Abortion Act or the provision of food for the starving. The Church has always taken sides. The new theologians suggest that she look again at the principles that have governed her choices.

The practitioners of liberation theology submit that the Church's accommodation with the world order is tantamount to complicity with a corrupt state of affairs. The situation in Nicaragua, where the Church found that simply by adhering to the Gospel she had become the last remaining custodian of human rights, led inevitably to her involvement in the popular rising against tyranny.

We are not now dealing with an eccentric priest seeking office in an advanced democracy such as Britain or the United States, but with a post-revolutionary crisis where, in the face of persistent foreign intervention, the people of Nicaragua, grouped into the new organizations such as the Church which survived the dictatorship, are attempting to rebuild their nation from nothing. This is a project of which the Church should be proud to be a part.

In the last analysis, I suspect that any quarrel with Fr Nichols's position is a quarrel with his definition of the Church. It is the belief of many Catholics that it is not the process of liberation which offers us the possibility of a Church freed from a dubious contract with political power entered into as long ago as Constantine.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT A. DAVIS,
13D Kyle Road,
Cumbernauld,
Glasgow,
August 30.

Image of the decade

From Mr John Bratby

Sir, With reference to John Russell Taylor's review (August 28) of "The Forgotten Fifth" exhibition at the Camden Arts Centre, this period may not be of any major importance in English art history, but may I observe that it was at the time considered that Jack Smith's "Creation and Crucifixion" was, not my "Table Top with Chip Fryer".

Also, apart from Gutuso, in Italy, and his disciple, Peter de Francia, who were committed communists, the English New Realists, or kitchen sink school of painters, were strictly not concerned with social or political comment (though that was John Berger's profound concern), but with painting randy, nearby images, and if they expressed the *Zeitgeist* that was unintentional. However it was not a "middle class art" but painting done by the sons of the proletariat.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN BRATBY,
The Cupola and Tower of the Winds,
Belmont Road,
Hastings,
East Sussex,
August 29.

Stamp rarities

From Mr L. N. Williams

Sir, In reference to the Cape of Good Hope 1d error of colour stamp of 1861, Mr Peter Waymark ("Saturday", September 1) writes that the Cape found itself desperately short of stamps because a ship sank and that the local printer was careless with his colours. Permit me, please, to straighten the record.

The shortage was caused by a bill of lading going astray so that the normal stamp supply (which had arrived unheralded from England at Cape Town on June 15, 1860) remained in the shippers' stores until freed in May, 1861.

The error of colour occurred because a hastily assembled plate of 64 stereotypes for 4d stamps mistakenly included a stereo image of the 1d plate. A similar error with the 1d plate resulted in 4d red stamps.

Yours faithfully,
L. N. WILLIAMS, Editor,
The Cindrella Philatelist,
44 The Ridgeway, NW11,
September 1.

Private bin men

From Mr J. R. Holmes

Sir, I must say that the headline over David Walker's piece (August 23) about the Audit Commission's comments on privatised refuse contracts ("Private bin men fail to cut costs for local councils") was rather misleading.

Currently, 24 local authority private refuse-collection and street-sweeping contracts operate in this country. The aggregate value of the direct labour organisations' "in-house" expenditure on these services was of the order of £26.6m; the value of the private contracts is about £17.82m, a gross economy of about 33 per cent.

Of course, not all local authorities go private, and neither should they. The present 24 operating contracts arise out of 44 determined formal tender exercises.

In 20 cases the local authority retained the service of its own direct-labour organization.

Behind this I estimate that about another 40 authorities have come to a decision without a public tender exercise. But even where this has happened the private contractors can be proud that merely by their presence in the market they have brought about economies hitherto thought impossible.

Not cricket?

From Lord Swaythling

Sir, The habit has grown in recent years of the bowler in class cricket polishing the ball on his trousers before delivering each ball. It has now grown to such an extent that nearly each fielder also polishes ball before he passes it on. For one now often sees the bowler on his fingers and damp the ball before polishing it. Still it is disgusting, some bowlers are so to wipe the sweat off their foreheads and then polish the ball.

The umpires are supposed to be the judges of fair play. Can it be said to be fair play? Why would the umpires say if the batsman was to ask to handle the ball before it was bowled and then to be seen to rub the ball in the block hole before handing it back to be used? Would the umpires think that to be fair play?

Is it not time for the MCC to lay down that no one on either side should interfere with the state of the ball during the match? Yours faithfully,
SWAYTHLING,
La Haye du Puits,
Castel,
Gruernsey,
August 24.

traded for the 1d plate. A similar error with the 1d plate resulted in 4d red stamps.

Yours faithfully,
L. N. WILLIAMS, Editor,
The Cindrella Philatelist,
44 The Ridgeway, NW11,
September 1.

Nuclear fuel safety

From Mr M. P. Tope

Sir, With respect to Mr Eric Jeffs (August 30), oil pollutes the environment; nuclear power pollutes the gene pool.

Yours faithfully,
M. P. TOPE,
21 Queens Drive,
Thames Ditton,
Surrey,
August 30.

Living dangerously

From Miss J. F. King

Sir, Mrs J. F. Green's letter (August 30) about the ambiguous instructions with her reading aid reminds me of the warning that used to appear on certain polythene wrappings: "To avoid suffocation keep away from children."

Yours faithfully,
J. M. KING,
53a St Georges Drive, SW1,
August 30.

THE ARTS

Galleries

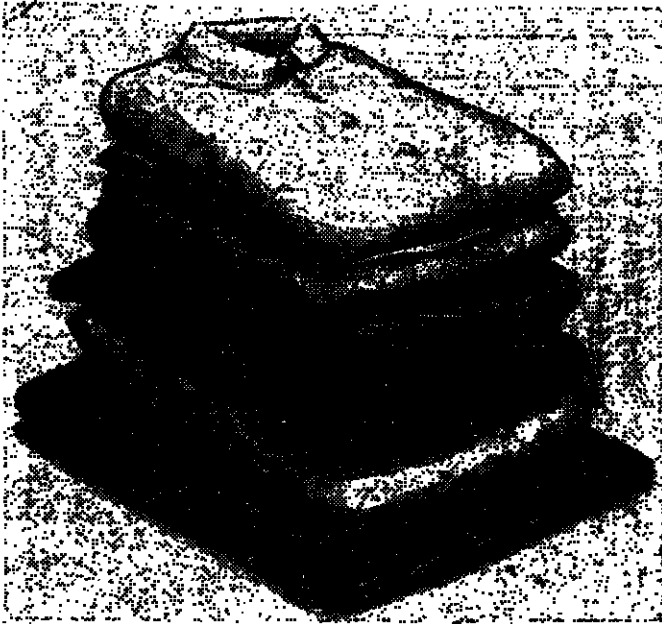
Appearances of radiant relief

Problems of Picturing Serpentine

Laurence Preece
RedfernRoger Coleman
Jonathan Poole

The minimalist and conceptual artists who hogged critical attention in the Seventies may well have believed that less is more. But we know enough by now about the pendulum swings of taste to have guessed even before it happened that the rule of this self-denying ordinance was bound to be broken and replaced by its opposite. The recall to disorder came loud and clear in the Berlin Zeigist show two years ago. Here were painters who unmissably believed that more was more, more paint loaded on the canvas, more strong colour, more sex and violence in the subject-matter, and indeed more subject-matter as such to carry the message of confusion and anguish through to an audience which needed to be blasted out of its seats after a decade of twinges on the verge of silence. Hardly had the echoes of Zeigist died away but another movement hove into view, the so-called Pittura Colta which bases all art of the present on art of the past, by way of knowing variation, meticulous re-creation, or parody and pastiche. Very different in most ways from the stridency of the Neo-Expressionists, but still moving in the same direction, back from abstraction towards representation.

No wonder, with these various possible approaches to choose from, that artists today sometimes have Problems of Picturing - to isolate one of the meanings possible in the reverberant title of the show devised by Sarah Kent for the Serpentine Gallery (until September 30). The title is clever because it has at once overtones of problems in picture-making and of problems of visualizing, and so

Human accessories, temporarily vacated:
Lisa Milroy's Shirts I (1984)

throws us back to the basic questions of finding subject-matter for a picture and what painting is really about. For by now there can be no mistake that in this decade it is about something, and very likely about something which can be recognized through a correspondence with something in the world around us. The five artists showing here are all in one way or another representational, and it is intriguing to see how a very varied group from the youngest visible generation (the average age is 30) are coping in this country with the movements which swirl around and sometimes bear away their Continental and American contemporaries.

The answer is that they seem to feel the same pull towards representation, but not in the violent, subjective way of the Neo-Expressionist and not through the campy refractions of the Pittura Colta group. As usual with the British (or at any rate British-trained) artist, there are two poles: of down-to-earth practicality, and of dreamy, pantheistic near-abstraction. To the first, in earlier years, we have owed the human-interest works resurrected in the *Forgotten Fifties* exhibition; to the other just about everything

pulped paper from *The Times* (and only *The Times*, for apparently flattering reasons) mixed with acrylic and then used as paint on canvas. But the ultimate effect is the purely sensuous one of the most delicately graded veils of greyish colour picking out a spiral or outlining (could it be?) a swing and leaving us to respond with our senses rather than our intelligence.

David Leapman is different again. He draws on canvas, also very delicately, the outlines of fragmentary scenes and figures in constantly varying colour (that is, even the individual line fluctuates in shade all the time). I think the reason David Jones came to my mind as an example of this mystical strain in British art is that Leapman's technique of superimposing shadowy outlines one upon another until his work looks like a fading palimpsest has much in common with Jones's strange style as he leaves us to work out, detail by detail, what his pictures are actually about.

The fifth artist, Nigel Gill, is more of a sculptor, and works by leaving often almost imperceptible traces on grass or leaf, or by dropping things on the ground with an apparent arbitrariness which eventually pulls you up short by the sheer oddness of the subjects, their unexpected scale or consistency. Here again the concept is still important, but the concept is actually "pictured", whatever the problems inherent in the process, rather than left in its nakedness to fend for itself. All five artists have returned, however deviously, to the world of appearances, and all of them radiate relief that this decade has enabled them to do so.

Laurence Preece, showing at the Redfern Gallery in Cork Street until September 26, would not look out of place in the Serpentine. His problem as an artist has sometimes seemed that he has too few problems; he has great technical dexterity to put anything, he wants on canvas or paper, and he has an endless fund of ideas, so that you never know what his next show is going to be like. Which can be a bad thing as well as a good, since it makes you wonder whether he is not, well,

Human interest: the emotional state of glum nothingness in
Tony Bevan's Bread and Coffee (1983)

a little flighty. This time he goes off on quite a tangent from the recent works which were sort of abstract (or maybe science-fictional) landscapes with geometrical forms floating in space or marking the surface of the earth in a way appreciable only by Martians. In the current show there are elements of Pittura Colta with paintings like *Antique Reconstruction*, where are scribbled drawings of spectral men and giants, there are bits of collage and dreams and fantasies. Flighty perhaps, but it is

all bursting with vitality, and that finally is more important than minor problems of definition. Roger Coleman, at the Jonathan Poole Gallery, 915 Fulham Road, until September 22, clearly has no problems of picturing at all. Not so much because, like Preece, he is teeming with ideas, but because he seems to find everything he wants within a few miles of his own village of Burgham. He is a brilliant draughtsman, and immensely skilled at water-

colour both of the traditional English wash type and the more complex, considered variety built up from little touches of almost dry colour. It sounds, and is, a quite antique equipment for an artist to have these days. But when the results are as simple and as haunting as these apparently effortless studies of weathered face and stunted field and sun-drenched farm building, there are likely to be very few complaints.

John Russell Taylor

Venice Film Festival
This one runs and runs...

The announcement that the Venice Film Festival would screen a 16-hour German film series at first stirred apprehension rather than enthusiasm. Shown in five segments, the series has nevertheless hooked cynical film critics as surely as *Dynasty* captivates its addicts, resulting in numerous repeat showings for those who imprudently fought shy of the first episode.

What Edgar Reitz has in fact done is adapt the soap-opera form, with all its attractions of continuity and curiosity, but elevate it in terms of content, density and style. Helmut tells the story of one family, the Simons, through four generations and six decades, from 1919 to 1982. The important things in their village of Shabbach, in Hunsrück, are births, marriages and deaths, parties and reunions, food, drink, work and gossip. Even in this remote place, though, the echoes of the turbulent years of German history are felt. Lives are disrupted, relationships are broken, personalities are changed. Reitz is concerned to reclaim areas that have been expunged from German memory: the year 1945, the Germans' zero hour, wiped out a lot, created a gap in peoples' ability to remember.

Memory and history are never imposed upon the story of the passing years and lives. In the ordinary way of things time change and people change: a whore-mistress can age into a respectable bourgeois, errors of the Nazi days are brushed under the carpet, situations can turn a saintly mother into a monster. Life goes on with all its forgetting and forgiving. With all the characters and compulsion of soap opera, the film (for in the end it is a single film - a way of life, indeed - rather than a collection of episodes) has much complex merit. Visually it has great style, capable of rising to virtuoso set-pieces, like the funeral of the pivotal matriarch. The script is both simple and subtle and the intimate portrait-analysis of a provincial society - often far from affectionate - recalls Pagnol's *Marseilles trilogy*. Helmut regarded as one of the finest German directors, Edgar Reitz has here achieved a popular film-making at a high level.

Helmut, covering the same period of time, makes an interesting comparison with Sergio Leone's epic *Once Upon a Time in America*, which was reviewed here in its Italian version. For the record the American film is one quarter the length of Reitz's, but (without in any way bettering it

Another day, another drama: the continuing
story of Helmut

period re-creations) cost five times as much. A notable Venice debutant is the Australian Richard Lowenstein, whose film *Strikebound* has already been screened at Cannes and Edinburgh. At 24 he is probably the youngest feature director to make his bow here since Bertolucci, more than twenty years ago. The film sets out to recreate a militant strike of coal-miners in the late Thirties. The director's mother is a well-known historian, Wendy Lowenstein, and the script is based on incidents recorded in her book *Dead Men Don't Dig Coal*. The real-life couple whose experiences - he as a Communist and she as a Salvationist - are dramatized in the film appear in person in a prologue and epilogue.

The film has the rawness that might be expected both from inexperience and from the admirable ambition that defies a restricted budget - an old mine was reopened and drained for the spectacular underground scenes. More important are the energy, commitment and clear

evidence of a truly gifted filmmaker in the making. The older generation has made a less impressive showing so far. Alain Renais is here with *L'Amour*, a most evidently a labour of love. It was co-scripted with Jean Gruault, has a small cast of four currently favourite actors - Sabine Azema, Fanny Ardant, Pierre Arditi and André Dussollier - and boasts a strong musical score by Hans Werner Henze, who previously worked with Renais on *Muriel*. The film is a little essay on love, death and separation, played as intimate domestic drama. Dussollier and Ardant are a devoted married couple who happen both to be pastors. Azema is their neighbour left in despair by the death of Arditi. It is very elegant, but elusively slight.

Jacques Rivette's *L'Amour par terre* offers his now accustomed fey and aesthetic silliness. This time the two pretty, giggly girls, whom he places in a strange house among very strange people and vaguely sexual adventures, are Geraldine Chaplin and Jane Birkin. While Rivette stays the same, Marco Ferreri changes. He seems to have abandoned the scatological and sexy for the plain dull. *Il futuro è donna* is a fable set in a near-future world, and concerns the relationships of a couple, terrified to breed a child in the prospect of impending nuclear disaster, with a girl who is more attracted by her present pregnancy than her future motherhood. Ferreri says that he was stirred to the project by Ornella Muti's real-life pregnancy. Sadly, he failed to discover a worthwhile scenario to embody this glamorous amour-à-contraste.

Curiously, the two composers whose works had political overtones seemed to speak most convincingly. Victor Duval, a South African Asian now back

in Durban studying to be a teacher, obviously knows about oppression at first hand. His *Hopi Nal*, imaginatively conceived for Suoraa's ensemble of flute, oboe, piano, percussion and the reliable mezzo-soprano of Josephine Nendick, is both a hymn of pride in black Africa and an indictment of the injustices perpetrated there. If in these seven settings Duval is occasionally over-expansive, his message is abundantly and movingly clear all the same.

Arkhipova/
Sheppard
Wigmore Hall

An encore can often be the most telling part of a recital. With the bulk of the burden of expectation lifted, it can release new energy, or, as in the case of Irina Arkhipova on Sunday night, distill the essence of an entire evening's musicianship.

Gretcheninova's "Lullaby", a mere *petit four* to the substantial courses of Rimsky and Tchaikovsky which had gone before, epitomized the Russian mezzo's extraordinary ability to expand musical space and contract receptive distance simultaneously. As the voice itself finds new regions of timbre, it projects an intimacy of response which demands a response of equal immediacy in

Suoraaan
ICA

In the Sixties we all looked back, admiringly or otherwise, to the previous decade and the Manchester School of young composers. Sunday night's Musica concert presented a markedly less revolutionary group, working in more liberal times, who have in common the tutelage of Nigel Osborne at Nottingham University. As yet they have no similarly strong cause to further, but, who knows, in the Nineties we may see them differently.

Curiously, the two composers whose works had political overtones seemed to speak most convincingly. Victor Duval, a South African Asian now back

Television
The long lessons of liberation

The Germans who occupied Belgium in 1940 were on their best behaviour and the Belgians began to believe their worst fears unfounded. Then came the Gestapo and four years of deportations, forced labour, starvation and executions. BBC2's *Liberation* last night celebrated the fortieth anniversary of the ending of it all with some remarkable film, shot surreptitiously during the occupation and as the Germans fled, by amateur cameramen. They also recorded the arrival of the Allies amid scenes of understandable jubilation and, more grimly, the rounding-up of collaborators, the shaving of women's heads and the public executions.

An eye-witness recalled how the ranks of the resistance swelled on liberation. The new recruits were called, ironically, "the September resistance". In the first flush of liberation, people did not wait for proof of collaboration. Not only the suspects but their families suffered. There was, said a

Belgian, considerable injustice and even torture. Some 346,000 Belgians were rounded up in the first few weeks as collaborators. 2,895 were sentenced to death and 242 actually executed. A Flemish nationalist, who served five years for collaboration, said that when the country's 18-day resistance ended it appeared Hitler had won. He and his fellows wished for more freedom for Flanders and a voice in the re-shaping of Europe. "We were mistaken", he said. "It is easy to begin to collaborate but it is not easy to stop."

Before liberation the Belgians suffered from Allied bombing. One thousand civilians died in air raids. Recalling one raid, a Belgian said that had an Allied soldier arrived the day after he would have been lynched. But delight when the Guards Armoured Division swept into Brussels was unrestrained. Food was dispensed, so much of it consisting of beans in tomato sauce that an eye-witness, then nine, said he had concluded the

British Army was built on beans.

The programme was marred by the narration, delivered in an accented monotone, expressionless even in the most dramatic moments. It was followed immediately, presumably for light relief, by Jane in the Desert, more a suspender than a suspense story.

This second electronic fantasy about the cartoon heroine reputed to have lost her clothes to enable us to win the war, with five actors in a drawn or animated world, had Glynn Barber again giving 1940s underwear an airing while assisting British Intelligence in Egypt, and Max Wall as a batman.

There will be a 10-minute episode each night this week with a complete showing at the weekend. It was written by Mervyn Haisman, produced by Ian Keill and directed by Andrew Gosling, and incredulity succumbs to the ingenuity.

Dennis Hackett

Concerts

the listener - most of her songs are applauded singly and spontaneously.

The rich, pliable integration of registers, the dense central focusing and shrewd proportioning are hallmarks one has come almost to take for granted in both Arkhipova and her pupils Elena Obraztsova and Evgeny Nesternko. Her interpretive richness and integrity are entirely her own. And in Craig Sheppard she has found a partner not afraid to challenge her on her own terms. Their responses to the recreation of a song are inextricable, their cooperation is entire and engrossing.

In the Rimsky-Korsakov, for example, the piano produces and stages the voice, as it were, in Pushkin's "Echo" beckoning and pointing; in Mey's "Hebrew Song" setting up a plane of harmonic resonance for Arkhipova's remarkable musky scent-

ing-out of vowel and melodic inflexion. For Tolstoy, Sheppard turned set-designer, painting an epic backdrop for the voice's own sea-surge in "The Wave Breaks in Spray".

Where Tchaikovsky sets Tolstoy the piano becomes another voice, catching and coaxing the breath of phrases so instinctively turned in the paeon of praise to life which ends "It was in the early spring".

Arkhipova created her own intensely contained dramatic scene not only for Pauline's aria from *The Queen of Spades* and the Azucena-like "Gypsy Song", but for a distinctively individual rendering of Tolstoy's "Amid the Noisy Ball". Its minutely shaded dynamic levels created new and strange regressions of time and space.

Hilary Finch

predominantly lyrical, the anger of its percussive outbursts eloquently defines its real purpose. Of the rest, Bennett Hogg showed much refinement in his *John Barleycorn*, taking as his text an amalgam of various versions of the folksong and generating a gripping, sinister atmosphere. Robert Smith's rather prosaic *Far Harry's Reel* and *Chant No 2: Transformations* both relied too much on elements not of the composer's own making. But Simon Waters's *Dangerous Liaisons* for tape revealed a real sense of poetry, even through its inert mechanical medium. Roger Redgate, where needed, conducted efficiently.

Stephen Pettitt

Theatre

Equality gone mad

Homes and Gardens
Cockpit

Shaw once said that he found it impossible to reconcile the duties of a critic with the manners of a gentleman. Rarely have I felt the conflict so much as with the Cockpit's latest offering. Whilst I applaud the concept of this youth company, its spirit and its rationale, duty forbids anything but a thumbs down for its current show.

Mark Bunyan has been hailed as writer-performer of his one-man gay shows, and his last play, also at the Cockpit (which I did not see), as a brave and mature piece. Perhaps acclimatization has gone to his head, for in *Homes and Gardens* he tackles nothing less than a musical history of Britain in the twentieth century, "from British Imperial power to a multicultural society", as the blurb has it.

Though based around the occupants of a single house, it has a cast of thousands - well forty - and the first act is taken up by an unexplained Mrs Mopp, a narrator introducing them all. Bunyan will have none of leads and chorus; egalitarianism has run mad and simply following who is who requires constant reference to the genealogical table in the programme.

In Act II, the groups from each of the time periods, 1902, 1920, 1947 and 1984, maintain their segregated parts of the stage and nibble at a smorgasbord of issues, from women's suffrage to feminism, jingoism to racism. Platitudes and trendy hindsight abound. Then the piece stops rather than ends and has a give-peace-a-chance type coda tacked on the end for good measure.

The production has some of the virtues and all the vices of amateurism: boisterousness and enthusiasm heftily offset by woeful make-up, appalling vocal range, abominable dancing and, worst of all, excruciating mistiming. This is one strictly for the mums and dads - of the cast.

Robert Page

● The British baritone Jack Strachan took second prize in the third International Belvedere Competition for opera singers held in Vienna. He tied in first place for the Verdi-Gulbenkian Prize at the same competition. Mr Strachan has worked with Kent Opera and Opera North, and is currently under contract to the Saarbrücken State Theatre. The outright first prize was shared between two Chinese singers, Jie-yi Zhang and Man-hua Zhan, the first success for the People's Republic in the competition.

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121	105	Carlton Green	462	121	1.0	1.5 1.7
122	106	Conanator (Str. J)	44	+1	8.4	4.8 12.4
123	107	Chapman	210	123	17.4	6.0 10.0
124	108	Joe Richards	36	+2	6.0	2.1 10.2
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هكذا من اللاهوت

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Battle for Fraser enters the street-fighting phase

It is hard not to describe Lonrho's prolonged siege of House of Fraser in the language of war: the nature of the conflict and the tactics of the aggressor would not seem out of place in a military manual. As one observer put it yesterday (appropriately enough, September 3): "Tiny Rowland's tanks are inside the city walls: it is street fighting from now on."

Street fighting it may be but some formalities have still to be observed, notably the annual meeting of House of Fraser on September 28. Lonrho, in pursuit of its single war aim - total control of House of Fraser - is seeking 1. the re-election of its chief executive, Mr Roland (Tiny) Rowland, who incidentally has attended four Fraser board meetings out of 34 in three years; 2. restrictions on the board's freedom to manage the company, particularly in regard to Harrods, until after the Monopolies and Mergers Commission has reported (toward the end of this year); 3. the election to the Fraser board of two additional Lonrho nominees, Mr Terry Robinson and Mr Paul Spicer, which would bring their number to four; 4. The removal from the board of Mr Ernest Sharp, who with Professor Roland Smith, the chairman, has led Fraser's defence of its integrity and the interests of all Fraser shareholders.

There is one other crucial resolution for the annual meeting: Professor Smith himself is standing for reelection. Lonrho, which has 29.9 per cent of the votes, has agreed not to oppose him at this meeting. But he deserves far more than Lonrho's tactical withdrawal. Having pointed first to his role in leading House of Fraser to considerably better financial results, the deputy chairman, Mr William Crossan goes on: "Roland Smith has also had to bear the brunt of Lonrho's attempt to further its own factional interests to the detriment of the Company's interests. We believe that in these and many other he has served you with distinction and has earned your continued support."

Professor Smith's presence in the Fraser boardroom is vital if the issues involved in Lonrho's bid to control Fraser are to be properly aired and fully understood. So also is Mr Sharp's. He was worked unrelentingly and with great effect for House of Fraser through four arduous and bitter years. Mr John Griffiths QC in his recent report to the Department of Trade on Fraser shareholdings referred, without exaggeration, to "the toughness of mind and character of Mr Sharp, of whose ability and commercial acumen no one who has met him could honestly fail to have the very highest regard."

Only Lonrho and those who support Lonrho's campaign to achieve control of Fraser in ways other than the outright bid denied to Mr Rowland since the 1981 Monopolies Commission report, can gain any advantage from Mr Sharp's removal from the board. At any time, but especially when there are rumours of various motivated bids from several sources, the presence of strong and informed non-executive directors is virtually the only guarantee that the interests of all shareholders will be fully considered. The voices already raised against Mr Sharp, though according to the Griffiths Report, not orchestrated by Lonrho, Dr Ashraf Marwan, Sir Hugh Fraser and Mr Jack Hayward, are powerful enough to constitute a real threat to Mr Sharp's position. Every vote therefore is vital, not only in favour of his reelection but also against Lonrho's other resolutions.

Where Mr Rowland is absolutely right and at one with the majority of the Fraser board is in his assessment of the true worth, both in assets and earnings potential, of House of Fraser. Within three months the Monopolies Commission will have decided whether Lonrho should be released from its undertakings not to tighten its shareholder's grip on the company. It would be the height of folly for any other shareholder to undermine the strength and independence of the existing board.

Life assurance looks for tougher controls

The Life Offices Association, in conjunction with 18 other trade and professional bodies, yesterday produced its proposals to the Government on a self-regulatory agency (SRA) for the life assurance industry. The demarcation lines between the four SRAs planned by Mr Alex

Fletcher, Under Secretary of State for Corporate and Consumer Affairs, are vague and the association has taken full advantage of this. Its proposals make a grab for as wide a section of the financial services industry as they can reasonably cover under the life assurance umbrella.

It does this by treating the subject in terms of functions, not institutions. The proposed SRA would cover anyone selling vehicles for long-term savings to the public. That includes marketing life assurance business, but also areas such as authorized unit trusts. Its scope could be widened to cover other types of investment too - for example, personal pension plans marketed by building societies if and when new legislation allows them.

So although other types of building society business may fall under the aegis of one of the other SRAs, anything to do with life assurance and related investment is covered by the association's scheme. The proposals suggest all companies and intermediaries involved in the marketing of relevant products should be registered with and licensed by the SRA. Since the organization would be backed by statute it would have the power to stop those who infringed its rules from trading simply by withdrawing the licence. This would give it the kind of control which trade groups like the Life Offices Association do not have over their members.

This goes further than Gower's suggestion of voluntary registration by intermediaries with the Department of Trade and Industry. It may also solve the problem of setting commission levels on the sale of life assurance. At present there is no way of enforcing any agreement, but the proposals seem to provide a framework for changing this.

The governing body of the SRA would be appointed by the Secretary of State and would represent all sectors of the industry. There seems to be a desire to keep civil servants off the board since it is suggested that the membership should consist mainly of those actually involved in the selling of these investments.

Debt of honour to Mexico

The one truly original proposal on alleviating the debt crisis to emerge from the June economic summit in London was that Western governments would back up multi-year reschedulings by commercial banks with similar deals "where appropriate" in respect of government-guaranteed debts. In other words, the Paris Club, the informal group of Western creditor governments, would also consider multi-year reschedulings. Come the first multi-year rescheduling agreement, the one being put together for Mexico, and it turns out that Western governments do not feel this is an appropriate case for them to play a part.

Everyone is keen to put the Mexico deal, the first of its kind, in place as soon as possible, not least to continue the steady isolation of Argentina by rewarding the good boys which have made efforts to adjust. Holding out for what would have been largely symbolic government participation, given the relative smallness of the official debts involved, could have threatened the whole package.

When it comes to other multi-year deals - for Brazil and others - the banks are likely to be more insistent on a government role, and Western governments need to address themselves to how they can participate if they want to live up to the commitments they made at the economic summit.

Apart from various political and technical problems, the main difficulty over Mexico is that the country does not want a Paris Club rescheduling. This is because it automatically leads to suspension of export cover from Western export credit agencies.

It is clearly not beyond the wit of Western governments to change the rules to remove this obstacle. After all, there is little logic in rewarding countries with multi-year reschedulings and then immediately punishing them by suspending guaranteed trade credits. If governments are not prepared to work some compromise on the traditionally automatic suspension of cover, no debtor countries are likely to want a multi-year Paris Club rescheduling and commercial banks will have another reason for viewing economic summits with cynicism.

Barlow Rand poised to make £260m bid for J. Bibby

By Jeremy Warner

Barlow Rand, South Africa's leading industrial company, is set to make a takeover bid worth more than £260m for J. Bibby & Sons, the Liverpool agricultural and industrial products group.

The two companies announced yesterday that they were in takeover talks. These are expected to lead to an agreed offer in loan notes with a cash alternative by Thursday at the latest.

Barlow Rand already owns 29.51 per cent of J. Bibby through its Tiger Oats & National Milling offshoot, a big diversified foods company in South Africa, and is also represented on the J. Bibby board, through Mr Warren Clewlow, its chief operating officer, and Mr Mike Roholt, its chairman.

Barlow said that the acquisition of Bibby would provide it with "a springboard for significant overseas expansion."

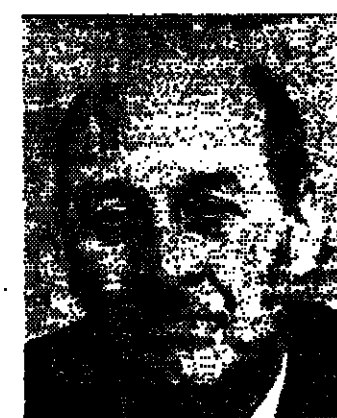
Mr Clewlow said from South Africa: "The current

negotiations reflect the implementation of our strategic thinking. Barlow is a dominant force in many areas of the South African economy and it is necessary to expand internationally in order to maintain our long term record of growth and profitability."

Premier Group, another big South African foods company, said six weeks ago when it gained a London Stock Exchange listing that it would be seeking acquisitions in Britain because it was difficult to expand further at home.

Bibby's share price leapt 63p to 393p on the stock market after news of the takeover talks. Dealers said they expected the bid to be worth about 300p which would put a total value of the company of about £271m.

Tiger Oats originally bought its share stake in Bibby to £3m from Slater-Walker in 1974. Since then the company has thrived under the chairmanship of Sir Leslie Young.



Sir Leslie Young: offer likely this week.

Pretax profits grew from £9.7m in 1979 to £18.5m last year. The company's stock market value has suffered from fears that the revision in the EEC Common Agricultural Policy would hit the group's big animal feeds division. The National Union of Farmers said that it would be taking a close look at the

takeover. "We are interested in anything that effects the structure of ownership or the competitive position in the animal feeds market," a spokesman said.

Barlow Rand has a market value of R 1.8 billion (£881.3m) and is represented in industries ranging from food to electronics and mining.

It is one of the most powerful forces in the South African English-speaking business community alongside Mr Harry Oppenheimer's Anglo-American and De Beers.

In the year to the end of last September it reported pre-tax profits of R 708.3m and its shares are quoted on most of the European stock exchanges as well as in Johannesburg.

In Britain, it operates through Thomas Barlow Holdings which among other things, distributes Hyvac trucks.

Brown, Shipley & Co, the merchant bank, has been appointed to act as its advisor during the Bibby takeover.

Currys cuts Micro-C

Currys, the electrical goods retail chain, is scrapping its MICRO-C subsidiary, which specializes in micro-computers for business users.

Mr Colin Sandford, group commercial director, said: "The decision has been taken reluctantly after four years of trading in an immature, price-sensitive market, beset by ever reducing prices and margins."

"We do not see how the many companies entering this retail market are able to make a profit."

Mr Sandford said the group would keep the market under review because it might want to return. Currys is closing four outlets, at Southampton, Manchester, Leicester and Leeds, keeping a fifth, part of a Birmingham Currys store, open for business users.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1105.3 up 4 (high: 1108.4; low: 1105.2)
FT Index: 855.1 up 0.09
FT All Share: N/A
Nikkei: 12,944
Dow Jones: 1,284
Amsterdam: 165.5 up 1.0
Sydney: AO Index 730.6 down 2.8
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 1002.2 up 8.3
Brussels: General Index 157.48 up 0.32
Paris: CAC Index 173.2 up 0.7
Zurich: SBA General 305.93 down 0.40

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.3030 down 50pts
Index 78.1 unchanged
DM 3.7943
FF 11.83 up 0.0425
Yen 316.25 up 0.25
Dollar Index 137.2 up 0.7
DM 2.9125 up 0.0265
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.3030
Dollar DM 2.8890
INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.590688
SDR £0.75271

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 10 1/2%
Finance houses base rate 11%
Discount market loans week fixed 10%
3 month interbank 10 1/4% - 10%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 12 1/2%
3 month DM 5 1/4% - 5%
3 month FF 11 1/4% - 11%
US rates:
Bank prime rate 13.00
Fed funds 11%
Treasury long bond 9 3/4% - 10%
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period July 4 to August 2 1984, inclusive: 11.781 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$346.20 pm \$344.50
close \$344.25 - 344.75 (£284.25 - 284.75)
New York (latest): \$348.25
Kruggerand (per oz):
\$354.50 - 356.00 (£272.25 - 273.25)
Sovereigns (new):
\$81.00 - 82.00 (£62.25 - 63.00)
Excludes VAT

Glanfield bid under scrutiny

By Our City Staff

The City Takeover Panel last night was still investigating allegations of serious breaches of the Takeover Code made by Glanfield Lawrence, the motor distributor, and its financial adviser, Samuel Montagu.

A breach was alleged last Friday after Gregory Securities, the investment company headed by Mr Jim Gregory, chairman of Queens Park Rangers, the football club, announced it had bought 42 per cent of Glanfield Lawrence and would be bidding 49 1/2p a share for the rest.

Takeover rules forbid the purchase of more than 15 per cent of a company initially, except from a single seller. In an earlier complaint to the Takeover Panel, Glanfield had already alleged the build up of a substantial "concert party" stake by Mr Christopher Selmes, the financier, and the panel had been investigating this before the unexpected announcement by Gregory Securities of its share stake.

If Mr Selmes is found to have controlled a stake through a concert party of more than 30 per cent, he would be obliged under City rules to make a bid to all shareholders, at the highest price paid for any of the shares.

The panel is looking into the takeover of the July 9 of 105,000 Glanfield shares by a company called Chelbank, which owns 12 per cent. Selmes, another substantial shareholder in Glanfield, and one of the business vehicles used by Mr Selmes.

On July 9, Glanfield shares were trading in the range of 61p to 62p.

Vickers da Costa and Scrimgeour to merge

By William Kay, City Editor

Scrimgeour, Kemp-Gee & Co yesterday became the latest stockbroker firm to join the round of mergers ahead of the Stock Exchange plan to scrap fixed commissions in 1985.

It intends to merge with the United Kingdom end of Vickers da Costa, in which the United States-based Citicorp banking giant already has a 29.9 per cent stake.

Citicorp will extend its interest to 29.9 per cent of the merged firm, and will have an option to take the full 100 per cent when Stock Exchange rules permit. The new firm of Scrimgeour Vickers should be in business by the start of next year.

Scrimgeour is one of the biggest brokers in London, and should be valued at close to £100m. It covers the range from gilts to equities, and private client to institutional business. Its research department has consistently been one of the top performers, particularly in electronics.

Mr Richard Fulford, Scrimgeour's senior partner, said: "The new group will seek primary dealer status in the gilt-

edged market and develop market-making capabilities in equities." Scrimgeour is likely to look to the United States for recruits with market-making experience.

Over in the Eurobond market, a new firm was announced yesterday. It is International Financial Markets Trading, backed by the National Coal Board Pension Fund, 3i, Electra Investments, Sun Life Assurance and Lazard Brothers.

It will be run by Mr Mark Hoffman, former joint managing director of Guinness Peat, and will have as its nucleus four dealers from Morgan Guaranty: Mr David Craig, Mr Richard Atkinson, Mr Leonard Gayler and M Jean-Francois Buisseret.

Two other American exiles are joining the stockbroker firm of Schaverien & Co. Mr Gerald Morse and Mrs Sarah Richards are leaving Dean Witter Reynolds to set up a new international department at the London firm.

Mr Morse, 42, and Mrs Richards, 28, had previously worked for Merrill Lynch in London before moving to Dean Witter.

Amex buys P & O Travel

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

P & O, the shipping group, is selling its P & O Travel subsidiary, including 30 high street travel agents, to American Express for an estimated £3m.

It will give American Express 147 travel outlets, making it the fourth largest retail travel agency chain after Thomas Cook, Pickfords Travel and Hogg Robinson.

Half of P & O Travel's £43m annual turnover comes from business travel, making Ameri-

can Express the third largest chain in this field. American Express's own agency chain has a turnover of £80m a year.

P & O group is retaining three travel offices, in Edinburgh, Liverpool and Southampton.

P & O has progressively been selling off interests in areas regarded as peripheral to its main shipping, transport and construction activities.

Stockbroker chosen as Emray inspector

By Jonathan Clare

The Department of Trade and Industry has appointed a stockbroker for the first time to be one of its inspectors in an investigation under the Companies Act.

Mr Ian Salter, of Strauss Turnbull, will be one of the two inspectors appointed to investigate who can "materially influence" the affairs of Emray, the one-time Zambian copper mining company which now runs garages and vehicle leasing businesses.

The appointment of a stockbroker is part of a new policy by the DTI to widen the areas of expertise from which it draws its inspectors.

Mr Salter is a member of the Stock Exchange Council and its quotations department and his name is thought to have been recommended to the DTI by the exchange as someone with particular experience of share movements in companies.

Mr Salter said yesterday, that

Trade deficit in goods doubles

By John Lawless

The value of Britain's trade other than oil has fallen to its lowest-ever level against imports, according to the Department of Trade and Industry.

Exports covered only four-fifths of the value of equivalent imports in the second quarter of this year. Three years ago, Britain balanced its books in non-oil exports.

The worry facing the Government - a threat of possible industrial disruption because of the miners, is that the DTI figures portray the true state of Britain's two-way trade before

July's dock strike disrupted the import statistics.

The overall figures are the most refined produced by the DTI. They not only exclude factors which seriously distort the monthly trade figures, such as insurance and shipping costs, but also take out erratic items like ships, aircraft, North Sea oil equipment, precious stones and silver.

Of greatest concern is a halt in the growth of finished manufactured exports in the second quarter, at £6.7 billion, in spite of increasing competitiveness in ex-factory prices.

The visible trade deficit on these goods, after five quarters at little more than £500m, doubled in that period to £1,074 billion.

At the same time, Britain's oil trade surplus fell back to £1,502 billion from £2,316 billion in the first quarter.

Semi-manufactures managed to keep their export growth going, increasing by more than £200m in the second quarter to £4,532 billion. But they still only managed a surplus of £82m over imports - to produce a total deficit on manufactures of £992m.

On behalf of the Secretary of State for Energy, Kleinwort, Benson Limited wishes to remind holders of Letters of Acceptance that the second instalment of 85p per Ordinary Share MUST BE PAID BY 3PM ON 12TH SEPTEMBER 1984. Cheques for the amounts due, made payable to 'Enterprise Offer for Sale' and crossed 'Not Negotiable', must be forwarded with the LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE to the APPROPRIATE RECEIVING BANKER whose name and address appear in the Box on the right-hand side of page 1 of the Letters of Acceptance.

Registration of Renunciation

The attention of holders of renounced Letters of Acceptance, i.e. those with Form X completed or marked 'Original Duty Renounced', is drawn to instructions 6, 7 and 8 on page 3 of the Letter: it is essential that both the Registration Application Form (Form Y on page 4) and the Duplicate Registration Application Form (Form Z on page 2) are completed before fully paid Letters are lodged for registration of renunciation by 3pm on 26th September 1984.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Lucas deal saves plant

Lucas' loss-making Birmingham starter motor and alternator factory has been saved from closure and the loss of 2,100 jobs after workers overwhelmingly accepted a package of new working practices.

The company is now going ahead with a £15m investment programme at the Lucas Electrical plant in return for 700 redundancies spread.

● HAWLEY GROUP, the cleaning, security and home improvements concern, has lifted pre-tax profits for the six months to June 30 from £5.1m to £11m.

Tempus, page 19

● AUTOMOTIVE PRODUCTS is raising its interim dividend from 0.5p to 1p for the six months to June 29 after declaring interim profits of £3.1m, which compares with comparable profits last year of £1.9m.

Tempus, page 19

Sheraton to build five-star hotel on Brighton's seafront

Resorts step up conference fight

By Derek Harris and Judith Huntley

With Bournemouth about to throw down a £17m gauntlet in a south coast battle for big conferences, Brighton's attempts to remedy a luxury hotel weakness took a new turn yesterday. The English Tourist Board offered a £300,000 grant to encourage the development of an international standard five-star Sheraton Hotel on Brighton's seafront.

The project is part of a development by Speyhawk Land & Estates, Mr Trevor Osborne, chairman of Speyhawk, said: "At that level of grant we can go ahead."

Postal Investment Management Trusts, the Post Office Pension Fund, has offered the bulk of the finance for the £16m hotel project, according to the tourist board. With a planned 211 rooms it means the construction costs at nearly

£75,000 a room are high for a hotel outside London. Initial plans were to have the hotel opened by March 1987.

Mr Michael Montague, the tourist board's chairman, said that the hotel development would be significant not only because it would be the first international standard luxury hotel to be built in an English coastal resort, but because it was essential for Brighton in developing as an international conference venue.

Brighton, with its 5,000-delegate Brighton Centre, has along with Blackpool, been the choice of the big conferences. The TUC annual conference this week has brought trade to the town.

But on Thursday, with the opening of Bournemouth International Centre at a cost to the local authority of £17m,

Brighton's unchallenged supremacy on the south coast will be ended.

The Liberal Party conference this year will be at Bournemouth. Next year the Labour Party is booked, with the Conservatives in 1986 and the TUC in 1987.

Mr Luis Candal, the centre's general manager, said: "One of our strongest appeals is a good stock of hotels including those up market. We are looking mainly to conferences from within Britain, but international ones could be the cream on top."

Mr Montague said that in the past few years important conferences had been lost to Brighton due to a lack of top quality hotel bedrooms.

There have been several conference and exhibition halls

opened in England over the past few years and about another 20 are planned or under construction.

Birmingham City Council has plans for a £136m convention centre, including a £40m hotel development with numerous halls including one taking 5,000 delegates. This is likely to open in 1980, but funding is still being discussed, including talks on EEC aid.

Sheraton, the American hotel chain, is expected to operate the Brighton Sheraton under a management contract. Sheraton has four hotels in Britain, with another opening shortly in Edinburgh.

The Brighton hotel is part of a £25m scheme being developed by Speyhawk that includes more than 100,000 sq ft of offices.

Boosting the PC user percentage

Hard profits - the McDonnell way

From Frank Brown, St Louis, Missouri

McDonnell Douglas aims to become a high-flier in information processing over the next five years. "We plan to expand our information processing business so that it will produce revenues of \$4bn (about £2.9bn) by 1990, and attain the earnings level of our aerospace business achieved last year," said John R. McDonnell, the corporation's president.

In 1983, MDC's aerospace business - aircraft, missiles, and space vehicles - earned \$2.75bn in sales totalling \$7b. In contrast, total revenues of the corporation's various information processing activities, which include computer-aided engineering, medical computing, and time-sharing services, barely exceeded \$500m.

Explaining why a \$7bn aerospace company should also want to become a multi-billion dollar giant in information processing, McDonnell said that a strong IP business would help cushion MDC against the long-term ups and downs of its various aerospace businesses and their long pay-off times.

such as maintenance and other services.

McDonnell does not regard MDC's information processing plan as ambitious. "It represents a compound annual growth rate comparable with that of the industry itself," he said.

MDC's strategy to achieve its objective is based on the corporation's view of how the information processing industry will evolve over the next ten years.

Factors such as increasing personal computers will increase computer literacy as well as the number of people using computers, and this in turn will increase user demand for integrated cost-effective solutions to their information processing requirements.

Successful

As a result, MDC sees the IP industry evolving into three tiers. At the top will be a few huge companies, including IBM and AT&T, offering an extensive range of equipment and services worldwide.

Tier two will comprise companies specialising in providing integrated solutions to selected vertical markets in which they have particular expertise.

In tier three will be the myriad of small software and hardware firms that get started by offering a state of the art product and, if successful, usually get taken over by larger firms.

User demand

To achieve its ambition, the corporation has already embarked on a strategy of rationalization strengthened by acquisition. Weaknesses in telecommunications expertise have been remedied by the purchase of two major telecom services companies for around \$400m earlier this year.

In addition, MDC has grouped its various IP subsidiaries under one umbrella organization, and begun a two-year process of rearranging their various resources into companies that will serve particular vertical markets, i.e. particular sectors of commerce, industry and science, and companies addressing horizontal markets

such as maintenance and other services.

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The successful candidate will have several years' experience following a good degree in a numerate discipline. Knowledge of APL, modern planning and management accounting techniques, and modelling are all desirable. However, creative skills, and ability to work at a high technical level and to handle very senior client contact, will be the overriding considerations. The Group Head Office is split between London and Bristol and the job could be based in either location. The starting salary is unlikely to be less than £17,000.

Please send relevant career details to:

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0272 666961 ext. 2377

How private industry may fill the IT gap

The publication on Sunday of the latest report from the National Economic Development Office (NEDO) was a sharp reminder that the British have still not developed a coherent policy allowing them to exploit computers and telecommunications in the international IT (information technology) market.

It is also timely that in the week of Farnborough where most of the UK electronics/computer companies will be exhibiting to hundreds of potential international clients, that British Aerospace appears to be adopting a strategy consistent with the NEDO blueprint - expand international contacts and market potential.

First the report. It is not the first that has come from the NEDO think tanks to warn the Government of the danger of the IT trade deficit which in 1983 was £800m - now believed to be approaching £2,000m. It is not the last to call for government coordination and the use of public procurement to inject a little momentum into the industry.

No one in the IT industry is surprised that there is little political coordination but some were beginning to lose faith in the industrialists themselves who are, after all, supposed to be doing something themselves.

By John Lamb

Plasma Technology is a small Bristol firm which specialises in chip-making tools. Its main products are chambers in which circuits are either etched or deposited on chips by the action of plasma gases. Plasma sold £1.5m of these last year.

Though the use of gas rather than chemicals or furnaces to create chips out of raw silicon is relatively new, Plasma's joint managing director, David Carr, cheerfully admits that his products are not the latest thing. He envisions his American rival who managed to make \$175m (about £128m) out of gas chambers.

But Mr Carr and his 28 employees believe that they have an idea which could put them in the same league. Gas etching gives a finer result than the plasma as drawn down to the surface of the silicon by an electric current to give an additional cutting effect.

The trouble is that the procedure is slow and difficult to control, mainly because the technique works only when small amounts of gas are in the gas chamber. Plasma Technology hopes to develop a system which speeds up the

It's a gas: a new idea for chip-making

Dr Bill Fawcett: "The aim will be to make special-application rather than mass-produced chips"

cutting by packing more gas into the chamber (the gas will be treated with microwaves before the etching process). The company also plans to give operators more control over the angle of the cuts that the ions make by allowing them to vary the electric current which draws the gas ions on to the chips.

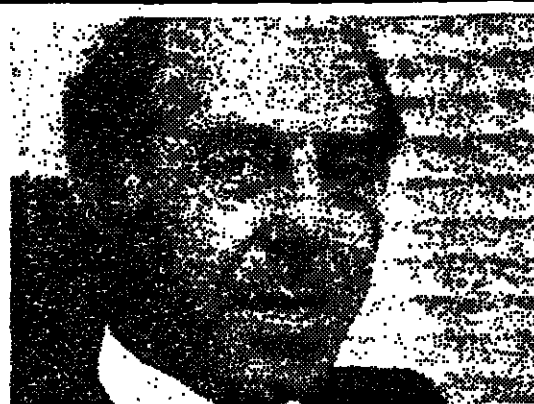
It is unlikely that Plasma Technology's research into "ion etching" would have got far if it had not been for a £500,000 grant from the Alvey Directorate, which is overseeing the Government's £200m programme of research into advanced computing. "With the

grant we can afford to be bolder," says Mr Carr. "Without it the research would take us twice as long."

Plasma Technology's work is just a small part of Alvey's effort to produce very large scale integration (VLSI) chips, whose key components measure less than a millionth of a metre (1 micron) across. Most chips used today consist of two or more microns. The smaller the circuits on a chip, the cheaper and faster are the computers and other devices which can be constructed from them.

The VLSI programme, announced earlier this month, involves 15 firms and 24 academic institutions working on 35 co-operative projects. This research on the tools needed to make smaller circuits will cost £63m. The Alvey Directorate will be announcing more projects to produce computer aids for chip designers and to investigate so-called wafer integration.

At present chips are produced on beam-heat wafers of silicon, cut from the wafer and mounted individually on boards inside computers. In wafer scale integration, as many of the chips needed to drive a computer as possible are left on the



THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone

"Yet others, such as Fortronic and Rodime, have risen from nothing to become world-class competitors in their chosen product lines."

The international character of any IT marketing and development strategy is vital. The NEDO report concludes: "The dominant factor in the industry is the scale and competence of international competition. In 1981, IBM sold £26bn of computer related products and ICL sold \$1.5bn. AT&T, recently released

as a supplier to world markets, has a manufacturing operation (Western Electric) roughly 20 times the size of the equivalent part of Plessey. AT&T has recently joined Philips and Olivetti to create two very strong international forces in IT. Many of the entrepreneurial start-ups in the US which have characterized the IT industry in its early days are now losing their independence as the industry majors compete in their part of the market. Size is by no means the only attribute of a survivor in IT, but it does enable a high level of investment in product technology, in manufacturing resources, in distribution and in sales and support.

The acquisition of ICL by the British Telecommunications group STC would adhere to that philosophy, as would the proposed joint venture in network data management between IBM and British Telecom. So also would be the partnership of British Aerospace and an American company, Scott Science and Technology, which is headed by a former Apollo astronaut, David Scott.

Could this move be catalytic in forging partnerships with other American companies, since the company's major competitor of the BBC/BA satellite project is using American technology.

The British group has been criticized for not having experience on the scale of the Americans. Many of those critics have suggested that the British emulate the Japanese and "piggy-back" on other technologies until our own is properly refined and competitive. To join forces with the American satellite and space experts like Hughes, Ford or RCA would be eminently sensible, claim the critics. The alternative is to attempt to develop technology which might be too old fashioned and delivered too late.

The partnership will mean that Scott will provide the technical direction, and funding for British Aerospace to develop and produce the space vehicle, called the Satellite Transfer Vehicle. The British company will design, develop and build the vehicle although BAe has only secured the first part of the contract worth a modest \$1m. It could be the first significant step which will allow the group to develop a reliable method of taking communication satellites which the British company designs and manufactures, and those supplied by others into safe orbit.

"Crisis facing UK information technology National Economic Development Office, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London, SW1P 4QX.

wafer to save space and speed the operations of the computer. No one has yet produced a commercial product that uses wafer scale integration.

For the moment Alvey and its contractors are concentrating on making the circuits smaller. To do this more precise methods for transferring designs onto silicon, like Plasma Technology's ion etching, have to be found. Decreasing the size of the transistors which makes up a chip is not enough, although Dr Bill Fawcett, director of the VLSI program, says the aim of the research will be to produce special-purpose chips rather than the mass-produced ones.

"Chips for specific applications are much more difficult to design and there is a shortage of them at the moment", he says.

VLSI chips are only the building blocks for advanced computers. Other streams of the Alvey programme are concerned with improving the production of software for the machines, producing better means for humans to communicate with computers (by speaking to them for instance) and designing systems which mimic human expertise and perhaps human thought.

So far, after over a year of activity, the Alvey Directorate has committed £80m of the governmental £200m earmarked for the programme. Companies must match their grants with an equal amount of their own money.

The programme is not without its critics. Some say too much depends on the big five firms - British Telecom, GEC, Plessey, Ferranti and Racal - rather than the smaller firms which might have brighter ideas. Others claim the programme is too cautious. Certainly, Alvey has none of the visionary fervour of its Japanese equivalent and the programme's deputy director, Laurence Clarke, admits that some of the work would have been done anyway, but claims it is the collaboration that Alvey has engendered which is important.

One consistent critic of Alvey, Professor Frank Lord, of the London School of Economics, believes that not enough attention has been paid to the wishes of those who will buy the fruits of Alvey-funded work. He said: "There is a strong orientation to projects of interest to the Ministry of Defence, particularly in software, chips and command and control systems."

Success in three magic letters

By Phil Manchester

Put together with mainframe and minicomputer software, the independent software industry now has a turnover measured in thousands of millions of pounds. Fifteen years ago it did not exist and in the last couple of years it has grown so much in status that many companies involved in it attract large sums on the stock market.

It is an industry with an annual growth rate of between 30 and 40 per cent, with one estimate putting the worldwide market size at around £7,000m by 1986 (Input Inc).

Surprisingly, the biggest influence on this industry, is that it is known for its hardware rather than software.

Ball rolling

That influence is encapsulated in the three magic letters, IBM, and in 1983 it took the lion's share of the software market with a staggering £1,700m from its program products sales.

It was IBM that set the ball rolling for the software industry

in 1969 when, for the first time, it separated the sale of software from the sale of hardware. The result was the creation of an industry solely for the development of software. By separately pricing its software and making it optional, IBM opened the door to the competition.

Now the largest of these competitors have annual turnovers exceeding \$100m and worldwide coverage. Where IBM goes the independent software suppliers (as they are now known) follow. But the last few years have seen these companies adopting new strategies to keep pace with IBM's rapidly growing market and, once again, the major reasons for this go back to actions from the giant.

In 1981 IBM launched its smallest and cheapest computer, the personal computer on the US market. The UK had to wait until early 1983 to see the machine officially and when it did come it was accompanied by a plethora of independently produced software from a lot of US firms.

IBM does not publish sales figures of individual machine

types but various estimates of the number of PCs and its variations out in the market put the figure anywhere between two and three million.

Not only have the majors been forced to change their spots as far as the marketplace is concerned, they have had to change the type of product. The mainframe software business is reliant on products that require users to undertake lots of training and provide support.

New wave

The microcomputer software business has had to provide products that are easy to use - preferably for someone with little or no experience of computers.

The pity is that only few of these products are being designed and built in the UK. Once again Britain seems to be missing out with many of the leading software firms relying instead on long-standing contracts with the Ministry of Defence rather than tapping the enormous commercial marketplace for "new wave" users of the personal computer.

William Jacot on what goes wrong and why

The bit that doesn't work

Business computing is founded by a costly contradiction. On the one hand rapid technological developments have brought the potential benefits of computing to the office of the smallest business.

On the other hand it has been estimated that less than 50 per cent of small business computers lives up to expectations. The situation is worsening. The instant availability of microcomputers massaged by advertising has led many a businessman to a premature purchase. It is a sad reflection of both computers buyers and computer suppliers that litigation in computer disputes is now big business.

Since the Hunter Plastics versus Burroughs case three years ago, many disgruntled users have sued their supplier for liability and damage. What goes wrong and why?

"I have had this machine for two years and it is just a great white elephant" is the most frequent complaint. Most computers, certainly micros, are

jargon and worried by personal responsibility he accepts the optimistic promises too readily.

The supplier, after an initial period of blaming everybody except himself, will offer to sell the client a "bigger and better" machine at a special price. It is surprising the number of people who fall for this oldest of all sales chestnuts. While the supplier does indeed have a duty of care towards his client, especially if he is a first-time user, the purchaser himself does not abdicate his responsibility for sensible business discipline.

It is perhaps the embarrassment of ignorance that leads a usually estate businessman to abandon his routine disciplines when faced with a computer system. If a technical director ordering say a new lathe, a personnel director interviewing a new employee, a financial director considering a budget forecast, or an office manager a new motor car employed the same disciplines as are often used to select business computers they would be judged incompetent.

Too many computers are bought without any proper analysis of what they are to be used for and the supplier given carte blanche to sell what suits him rather than the client, based upon a contract which is at least one-sided.

But the supplier has a

responsibility too. Faced by a client without the knowledge or discipline to install a computer, the supplier should - even if only for his own protection - insist upon a detailed analysis of requirements confirmed by a proper specification.

The short-term advantages of a quick sale to a willing if confused client may prove decisive. Some computer salesmen are notorious for their blinkered view of customer requirements and their sometimes dazzling ignorance of business methods.

The manufacturers of hardware and software must share blame too. Nearly every single major manufacturer has brought equipment or software onto the market before it was finally proved and tested. The largest international companies are as much at fault as the mushrooming micro end of the market place.

Consultants

Salesmen may well be unaware that the products they sell are not yet operational.

To learn from others is simple. Document requirements: go out to tender to match these requirements; make a fair contract; ensure that the payment terms relate to progress and, above all, maintain the initiative throughout. The use of consultants either as an initial guide or, where appropriate, to take over the whole project is complicated by the misuse of the word consultant. Consultancy is expensive and should be limited to those tasks in a computer project where the client feels most vulnerable and not used as a general passing of responsibility.

The author is managing director of DBA Computer Consultants.

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COMPUTER BRIEFING

In Islamic nations, the times for prayers are printed in the newspapers and broadcast on television and radio but Muslim travellers have a difficult problem - especially those outside Islamic countries. Knowing the correct prayer times and direction requires complicated calculations and specialized publications. Now a new device from Lockheed-Getex will make life easier for Muslims to follow their religion: the Prayer Times Clock, writes Mark Stone.

With the press of a button, Prayer Times Clock shows one of the six most common prayer times in 200 of the world's larger cities, updating itself at midnight. And a compass in the palm-sized electronic clock also shows the great circle route to Mecca. The great circle route is the shortest route. The heart of the Prayer Times Clock is a 4,000-character microprocessor chip which contains the mathematical formula calculating the times for prayers. The user enters the time, date and a city code for the 200 cities already in the microprocessors memory. The clock will cost about £80.



"Computer jargon I can cope with. But I refuse to speak to him in machine code"

UK events

IBM System User Show, Olympia, London, today, tomorrow
Concerned Technology in Education Exhibition, Meadowbank Stadium, Edinburgh, until Friday
Hampshire Computer Fair, Guildhall, Southampton, Thursday, Friday
Computer Communication & Control, Brighton Centre, September 26-28
Computer Techne Exhibition - Corstae, Spennymoor, co Durham, October 3-5
Computer Graphics FX Exhibition, Wembley, London, October 9-11
Apricot & Sirius Computer Show, Manchester, October 16-18

London Business Equipment Exhibition - LBES, Earl's Court, London, October 23-26
Electron & BBC Micro User Show, Alexandra Palace, London, October 25-28
Home Tech '84, Exhibition Complex, Bristol, October 26-29
Computers in Action, Anderson Centre, Glasgow, October 30-November 1

Overseas events

International Exhibition of Data Processing, Communication etc - SICOOS, Paris, France, September 18-28
SE Asia Regional Computer Conference, Hong Kong, September 24-27
Caribbean Computer & Comm. Exhibition and Conference, Caribbean, San Juan, Puerto Rico, September 25-27
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SOFTWARE

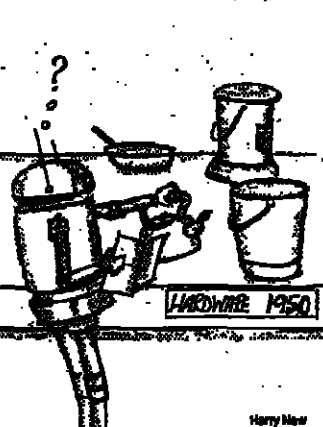
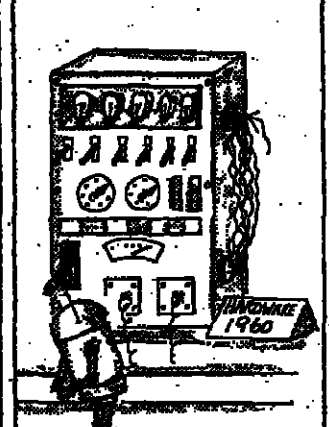
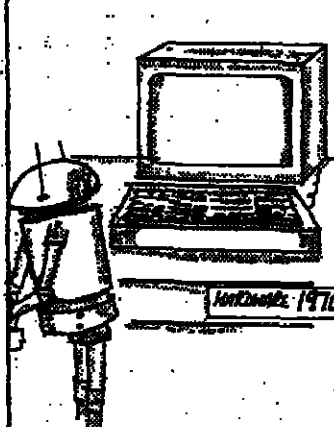
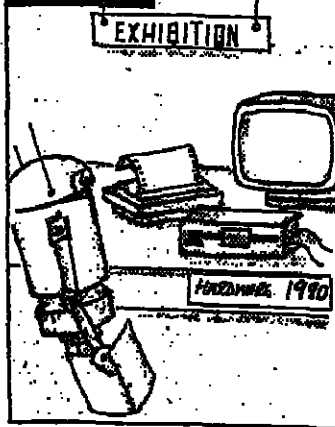
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Ronald Reagan's No 1 man

COMPUTER HORIZONS

A missed British opportunity

EXHIBITION



The desperate search for experts

By Edward Fennell

The anxiety about the shortage of information technology has now led to the involvement of three government departments and the Manpower Services Commission to find some way out of the crisis.

Trade under-secretary John Butcher's committee on information technology skills shortages recently published the first of several reports identifying possible measures to remedy the deficiencies. What is clear, however, is the Government attitude, that it alone cannot produce solutions.

"Basically we're looking for a partnership between industry and government," said a DoT spokesman, "and we have now reached a stage where we are encouraging employers to take up their responsibilities in developing training and updating skills for information technology."

The Government's general view is that though there are shortages they can't be accurately quantified, and in any case, its role is seen as being restricted to one of catalyst and intelligence gathering.

As an MSC submission to a House of Lords select committee on science and technology commented earlier this year: "The MSC's major objective is to stimulate and encourage industry to meet its own long term manpower requirements."

The resultant question, then,



John Butcher: easing the problem

is whether industry is willing to take up this task. A study in 1982 by the Institute of Manpower Studies revealed that only two in 12 firms in the North-West actively planned ahead on manpower resources. When they needed staff with information technology skills they hoped to be able to "poach" rather than contribute to the training of these specialists.

Some encouragement is offered by the larger and more progressive companies who have realised that their future lies largely in their own training policies. For example, Jim Hughes, the director of manpower planning at Thorn-EMI's information technology division does not blame the Government for the present shortages but agrees that em-

JOB SCENE

ployers must accept the burden of equipping existing staff with new skills and training up new recruits.

On the issue of manpower planning Mr Hughes comments that too few companies have sufficient training strategies to meet their medium-term needs. "Only once you start forecasting with imagination can you hope to plan with some degree of success," he says.

Richard Pearson, associate director at the Institute of Manpower Studies, might not let the Government off so easily. He traces the shortages back to the cuts of 13 years ago and feels the present predicament could have been avoided if different decisions had been taken by government departments and the University Grants Committee.

But, like Jim Hughes, he feels that the cultural pressures which have deterred many people, and particularly girls, from entering engineering have also been of great importance in keeping our supply of technologists at such a low level.

The real problem is that the issue is complex and lends itself to no easy solution. For example, the lead time required to convert a keen undergraduate into a useful technologist is about six years. Moreover the skills shortages need to be differentiated.

Basic data preparation staff are now in reasonable supply. The bottleneck is with software engineers and people with highly specialised skills like radio frequency engineers, manufacturing systems designers and chip designers. These people are not produced overnight.

Nonetheless Richard Pearson at the IMS endorses many of the Government's stop-gap measures. The DES's conversion courses, for example, have been particularly helpful in taking people of graduate calibre and building on either hardware or software skills depending on the subject of the first degree.

But even this success story has highlighted the problem of recruiting enough IT teachers to run the courses. IT experts are in so much demand from industry that very few are available to work in the academic sector. Already the so-called "new blood" posts in information technology have proved difficult to fill.

The MSC has been active at the technician level and in its funding of IT centres and the National Computing Centre's threshold scheme.

At the technologist end of the market, however, the MSC has traditionally been shy to intervene because (as the MSC admits) such courses "are complex to arrange and often cost more than other training opportunities schemes".

Drugs: how the patient is helped

By Alan Lewis

A new computer program has been developed to monitor about 30 patients in a hospital clinic, who are using the drug Warfarin, which prevents blood from clotting.

An automatic system which adjusts the dose of Warfarin has been designed using a formula devised after a survey of prescribing habits.

Dosage is advised, the date of the next visit determined and the file updated. The system produces clinic and ambulance lists, and copies of advice sent to patients. And as protection against machine failure, a weekly copy of the updated file is produced.

The anticoagulant clinic which uses this system is at the Department of Medicine at Hillingdon Hospital, Middlesex.

The work is reported in the *British Medical Journal* by the two men who devised the system, Dr Anthony Jones, a consultant, and his medical registrar, Dr R. Wilson. They say the system could be used elsewhere with slight modification.

The programme was written for a Commodore PET micro-computer. It monitors a file of information with space for 350 patients. At present there are 260 in the system.

In cases where the doctor's attention is required, he uses the console to see the information and give his advice. If circumstances arise which require that the computer's advice should be overridden, this can be easily done and the file amended.

For programmes to be available to a wider range of microcomputers it would be necessary for them to be rewritten to run under one of the standard disc operating systems, and adjustment to different printers would require attention.

Timex, still ticking over nicely

By Geoff Wheelwright

Rumours of Timex's death in the microcomputer market are premature. Though Timex did sell off its US division of Sinclair's spectrum and ZX-81 home micros last year, the continental and British divisions of the company are still very much in the micro industry. At its Dundee plant, Timex not only makes the UK and European Spectrum for Sinclair, but also manufactures micro-drives and expansion interfaces for the machine.

And at a nearby plant, Timex also makes the flat-screen TV tubes for Sinclair's pocket television - which should soon finish its run as a mail-order product well in time to appear in the shops for Christmas. The relationship with Sinclair is obviously strong and healthy, but it is not always been easy.

Timex was not blaming Sinclair for the mix-up, but rather trying to set straight what it considered a widespread misunderstanding. However, Sinclair is not Timex's only computer customer. Some of the printed circuit boards used in IBM's personal computer are manufactured just across the factory floor from the ZX Spectrums and micro-drives. Neither IBM nor Timex makes much of this deal. But then neither had a tradition of being close to the press.

Another customer's latest product

Timex does not have a public relations department to handle its affairs in the UK, so that a recent press war of the computer customer. Some of the printed circuit boards used in IBM's personal computer are manufactured just across the factory floor from the ZX Spectrums and micro-drives. Neither IBM nor Timex makes much of this deal. But then neither had a tradition of being close to the press.

computer-controlled, calorie-counting and weighing scales. It used the same computer processor as the best-selling Apple II computer - the 6502 processor chip - and was designed for a US customer.

The demise of the Timex/Sinclair 2063, Timex/Sinclair 100 and Timex/Sinclair 1500 micros in the US cannot have helped the relationship. Late last year in the UK when Sinclair Spectrums were thin on the ground in most computers shops north of Watford, Timex said it was being blamed by some shops for the short supply.

Putting people before robots

Apparently some customers were being told that a strike by Timex workers had slowed production of the popular home computer. In fact, not only had the Timex computer manufacturing facility not been involved in any industrial dispute, but the dispute which started all the rumours had been over for months by the time the big Spectrum drought started.

You might think that a company with such high-technology products might be replaced with robots and highly mechanized machines doing all the work. In fact, the Dundee facility hires a lot of people - mainly local women - who put together the assembled IBM boards and weighing devices.

The UK operation is not only Timex's manufacturing facility to continue its involvement with the microcomputer industry. Timex's Portuguese plant is considering a plan to produce a three inch microfloppy disk drive for the Sinclair Spectrum - which should appear some time this fall and sell for about £250.

The presidential numbers game

By Roland Perry

This year's autumn US presidential campaign will be dominated by a whole range of new computer technology for winning elections. The main feature will be the use of the most advanced computer simulation system ever developed for a politician. The system, which mathematically "fixes" the political environment on computer, is called PINS, for Political Information System, and is being run at the Reagan-Bush campaign headquarters.

PINS has been designed and perfected over 16 years by President Reagan's key election strategist, Dr Richard Wirthlin. He was the mastermind behind Reagan's 1980 win. The 52-year-old Mormon and former academic is a close friend of the President and runs a multimillion dollar market research and political consultant group called DMI, Decision Making Information.

The system consists of five main elements: dynamic survey data, demographic information (sex, age, income, religion, family size), historical voting figures (how each county and state voted over the past 20 years), assessment of the Republican Party's strength in each state, and finally a control factor made up of subjective judgments by key party politicians such as former president Richard Nixon, and Henry Kissinger.

When the five elements are linked on computer, Wirthlin will be given a very accurate picture of where the candidates for the presidency stand at a particular time. If element number one - the survey data - is continuously updated ("tracked") in the strategist's parlance, then the system provides a moving picture of the campaign plan and its effectiveness.

Dr Wirthlin will be able to test options with this. For instance, President Reagan looks likely to take California (on PINS calculations) on November 6, election day. If he were to take New York as well, he would be certain to win the 270 electoral college votes needed to take the Presidency. The strategist will be able to ask the computer questions to see

how to lift the presidents vote in that state. These are the so-called "what if" queries.

What if Mr Reagan's support there eats into the support from Roman Catholics who supported him strongly in New York in 1980? What if Jesse Jackson's continued efforts promises to deliver a large black vote in the State? Should the president make several campaign stops in Manhattan?

In the tension-packed final weeks and days of what is looming as a close fight, Dr Wirthlin will introduce his technological prowess to Reagan, a small computer which he will carry with him wherever President Reagan goes.

Mood changes

The strategist's briefcase computer will be able to access PINS data over the phone the moment DMI's 30 trained analysts have completed their nightly probe of the electorate's views and voting intentions.

If necessary, the candidate can be quickly advised to respond to an issue raised hours earlier by the opposition. In the vital count-down to election day this will prove invaluable and put the Democrats at least 24 hours behind in its response time to the electorate's changing mood.

Another striking technological advance in this coming election will be the use of computers in a Republican voter registration drive to counter the Democrats' efforts to enroll five million new party supporters. Computers will actually be dialling the phone numbers of prospective Republican voters who will be sifted out by cross-tabulation of key-punched computer tape lists of everything from mail-order buyers to licensed drivers, and from homeowners to subscribers to certain papers and magazines.

A soothing voice from the computer will ask respondents to reply to questions after the tone. Computerized direct mail will be automatically sent to those who seem interested in voting for Reagan.

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FOOTBALL: FOUR INTERNATIONAL SQUADS ARE NAMED WITH WORLD CUP PROGRESS IN MIND

ATHLETICS

An amazing Russian is set to star in the last tango in Paris

From Pat Butcher, Paris

The European tour is on its last lap and some of the athletes are on their last legs. It might be thought that at 34, Tatyana Kazankina was one of those. But the likelihood is that tonight in the Jean Bouin Stadium, which abuts the south-west wall of Parc des Princes, the Soviet veteran will set her second world record (third in all) in 10 days.

The 5,000 metres for women, is admittedly an underdeveloped event - it will be added to the next Olympic Games programme - but the inclusion of Mrs Kazankina should set the standard higher and the record lower. And, considering she took four seconds off the 3,000 metres record, with 8min 22.62 sec in Leningrad a week before Sunday, the 5,000 metres Olympic champion was refused an entry to run against Steve Ovett in the 1,500 metres.

And, if further proof was needed, that would establish Mrs Kazankina as one of the finest athletes of the last decade. She won the 1976 Olympic 800 metres and 1,500 metres - and also held the world records - retaining the 1,500 metres in Moscow in 1980, and then, in a memorable race at Zurich a month later, where she beat Mary Decker by half a straight, the Soviet woman set a quiet, unassuming world record of 3min 52.47sec for the 1,500 metres a time which has barely been approached.

The two world records on the circuit so far - strictly speaking those of Audrey Vigneron's 5.91 metres in the pole vault were broken 15 minutes later by Sergei Bubka's 5.94 metres in Rome on Friday - has been the issue of a contest between the current top two athletes in the world. Evelyn Ashford's 100 metres in 10.76sec was set in beating Marlies Göhr, in Zurich two weeks ago but Mrs Kazankina will have to run without too much strong competition tonight.

The best distance race on the circuit was the 10 days ago, when Joseph Mahmoud of France set a new European record of 8min 7.25sec after a great battle with Boguslaw Maminski of Poland. The organizers are trying to localise people who are trying to reproduce another such race.

RUGBY UNION

Richmond embrace a friendly junior

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

Richmond, whose season began on Saturday with a 21-15 win over West Hartlepool, have broken new ground by establishing sponsored links with the Hertfordshire junior club, Old Albionians. The links derive from individual initiatives rather than geographical contact.

While senior clubs in the provinces have long worked to build fruitful relationships with surrounding junior clubs, it has always been more difficult for London clubs to strike an identifiable chord. Under the terms of their new agreement, however, Richmond will assist Albionians with their coaching and participate in a series of new events, to be initiated by the junior club.

This will involve four senior and four junior clubs, playing for a trophy put up by Sanyo, the sports equipment company, who are putting £2,000 into club over the next year, with an option on extending the agreement.

Significantly John Young, sales director for Sanyo Marubeni (UK) Ltd and a former professional footballer in Scotland, said yesterday that his company had been approached by several football clubs but "I did not want the company's name to be associated with what goes on in football today".

Americans hope for an Indian summer in Wales

By a Special Correspondent

The drought-hit rugby pitches of south and west Wales are offering an appealing challenge to the 26-strong squad of the American Eastern Rugby Union, which is celebrating its 50th anniversary with a pilgrimage to the Principality.

The party, coached and managed by a former American team player, flew into Britain on Thursday night and overcame a 20-hour journey and jet lag to beat Cheltenham 6-19 in an opening warm-up on Saturday.

While their British counterparts long for rain and the cool of autumn Tom Seledge, the ERU tour manager, is delighted at the prospect of an Indian summer. With temperatures for Saturday's game in the seventies, Mr Seledge said: "To us it seemed cool. Most of these lads are used to playing in temperatures 10 degrees higher".

As for hard pitches he said: "The ground here is soft in comparison to many of ours. On Saturday Cheltenham club officials were

MODERN PENTATHLON

Miss Norman prepares for an Olympic first

By Michael Coleman

Fourth place for the injury-plagued Wendy Norman in the women's world championships was a triumph of sorts over body. Miss Norman, aged 19, from Guildford, goes back to the United States on Saturday to resume sports studies at the University of San Antonio and prepare herself for next year's world championships. She won the title in 1982.

"She is definitely on a comeback," said her mother, Maria. "She is still young and she will be up there at the top for a long time, right up to the next Olympics when women's modern pentathlon must surely be included".

The double Soviet victory in Denmark, with Svetlana Yakovleva, winning the individual title with a world record 5,481 pts, and the Soviet team taking the gold medal, ensure this because of the influence their officials have on the sport's governing body. Virtually unbeatable in the men's contests, the Russians will now eagerly promote the women's branch of the sport.

Miss Norman's final total of 5,254 pts compares with her 5,311 pts in 1982 when winning the title. A refusal, a knockdown and a time

Stylists are the hope for Scotland

By Hugh Taylor

The recall of Hansen and the appearance of three players from Europe in the party for the international match with Yugoslavia at Hampden Park next week indicate that there will be no change in Scotland's much criticized style of football for the World Cup. Jack Stein, the manager, in announcing a party of 21, yesterday, made it clear that the friendly match next week tomorrow was just as important as any World Cup tie because "we are starting to play the pattern for the qualifying matches coming up".

With players such as Souness, now with Sampdoria, Bett (Lokomotiv) and McGhee (Hamburg) at his command, and Hansen, of Liverpool, brought back, Stein probably still expects to see a change in Scotland's style.

The manager is right in believing that only a team who play with a rippling rhythm, patience, and a much more suave pattern than the rousing clan assault which were too often the basis of Caledonian football style, can hope to achieve success in the world's premier tournament.

Stein has been criticized for his insistence on playing to a pattern of continental origin, with the accent being formulated from deep in defence. The truth is that it has hardly been a success for Scotland, making a dismal showing in European championships.

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Best foot forward: Moses (left) and Sterland in the squad for the first time

the lack of firepower. None of his forwards score consistently. Francis has claimed one goal in his last nine appearances. Blissett none in his last seven. Hatley one in his three so far. Mariner has not played in the last eight and Linaker has yet to complete an international.

That leaves Woodcock, the leading goalscorer since Robson took over two years ago. He has six but he seems forever plagued by some ache or other

Penney can add to his value

By Clive White

Davies' new lease of international life

The loss of Ian Rush from the Welsh team after a carriage operation should not be half as damaging to them as it may be to Liverpool over the next six weeks. It could have come at a worse time and Wales should prosper even without him in their opening World Cup qualifying game against Iceland in Reykjavik tomorrow week.

His absence gives Gordon Davies, who was 29 last month, a chance to prove an international career that has been restricted by the spectacular arrival of Hughes, the Manchester United forward. "Without Rush, the way is open for Gordon," Mike England, the Wales manager, said. "I watched him on Saturday and he had a hand in all the goals. But he has a tough act to follow."

Davies gained his second cap in Iceland four years ago in Wales's first qualifying game for the World Cup when Wales got off to a flying start with a 4-0 win; but it was not until some time later that the Welsh manager began to look upon Davies as his leading forward. Davies was never able to transfer his rampant success in the second division to the higher plane of international competition. This has been partly due to ill luck with injuries and this summer he missed the tours of Norway and Israel when he hurt himself in a fall at the airport.



Davies: tough recall

Rix may face Liverpool

Graham Rix, the Arsenal captain, continues his comeback after a nagging calf injury by playing in the first three matches of the season. His shin has been put in plaster to help the recovery process.

● Wimbledon, already seriously disrupted by injuries, yesterday learned that their defender Smith will be out for five weeks with torn ankle ligaments.

● Southampton manager, Bobby Jones, yesterday signed two players from Portsmouth on one month contracts. Moore has acquired the defender, Ellis, a former England under-23 international, and a 19-year-old goalkeeper, Inch. Ellis, aged 28, has made 250 appearances for Portsmouth.

● The Southampton defender Holmes, who has left his shin put in plaster and will be unable to play for another two weeks. Holmes, who

Stricken Sunderland face Tottenham

Sunderland have been hit by injuries and illness before tonight's home game with Tottenham Hotspur. Their manager, Len Ashurst, yesterday considered seeking a postponement, but, with no further players reporting symptoms of a virus, decided that the game would go ahead.

Chisholm and Bennett miss the match through illness, and injuries. Addie, Hodgson and Corner (ankle) will be out for two to three weeks. Berry returns the midfield and O'Hagan stands by for his first match in the first division.

In the Tottenham team, Chidozie, who came off before the end of the 3-1 win at Norwich because of a knee injury is expected to be fit.

Newcastle United, who are unchanged for the fourth successive game, played their first match of the first division by beating Aston Villa 3-0, and Arsenal impressed Watford's manager, Graham Taylor, with their 4-3 victory at Vicar Road. "We have just played a team that should be in the top three and championship contenders this season," he said.

Leicester City's John O'Neill, a defender, who last played against Scotland a year ago as substitute, is recalled, while two players at the training headquarters next weekend will be Toronto Blizzard's full back Jimmy Nicholl and the Real Mallorca forward, Gerry Armstrong, who was both involved in Sunday club matches.

Penney and Dunlop are the only uncapped players in the 17-man squad, although Dunlop was included in the 1982 World Cup finals party and toured with the team in Australia at the end of the 1979-80 season.

Portugal will rely largely on the players which took them to the European nations championship semi-finals when they beat the Soviet Union 2-1 in their first 1984 World Cup qualifying match on September 12. All but three of the 16 named by Jose Torres, the new manager, were in the squad in France in June.

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FIXTURES AND FORECASTS

Paul Newman

Saturday September 8 unless stated

THIRD DIVISION

1. Bolton v Hull

2. Bradford v Walsal

3. Burnley v Swindon

4. Carlisle v Chester

5. Colchester v Barnet

6. Exeter v Luton

7. Grimsby v Notts

8. Huddersfield v Shrewsbury

9. Ipswich v Walsal

10. Lincoln v Plymouth

11. Mansfield v Notts

12. Millwall v Walsal

13. Peterborough v Notts

14. Reading v Walsal

15. Shrewsbury v Notts

16. Southend v Walsal

17. Stevenage v Walsal

18. Swindon v Walsal

19. Torquay v Walsal

20. Walsal v Walsal

21. Walsal v Walsal

22. Walsal v Walsal

23. Walsal v Walsal

24. Walsal v Walsal

25. Walsal v Walsal

Stars turn out for Bonhof

Monchengladbach (Reuters) - West Germany's 1974 World Cup winning side play a Borussia Monchengladbach team packed with guest stars here today in a farewell match for Rainer Bonhof, the former Borussia player.

Bonhof, who was forced out of the game by injury last year, has persuaded the entire 1974 side including Franz Beckenbauer, to appear.

Gern Mueller, who scored from Bonhof's pass to give West Germany a 2-1 win over the Netherlands in that final, flies from his United States home to take part.

Among the guest stars for Borussia and Johan Cruyff, the 1974 Dutch captain, Mario Kempes, of Argentina, and Herbert Pothof, of Austria.

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YACHTING

Yachts take battering in force nine gale

From Barry Pickthall, Newport

A Belgian sea rescue service helicopter was sent out over the North Sea yesterday morning to search for five yachts, including the British entry, Pacificist, skipped by Duncan Pease, competing in the world quarter-ton cup, after a force nine gale had swept through the 23-strong fleet during the early hours of the morning.

Thankfully, the "lost" yachts were all spotted heading back safely towards Newport and finished the 80-mile short off-shore race more than six hours after the French winner, Comte de Flandre, skippered by Joe Seeten, a French sailmaker.

Back in harbour, almost every crew had horrific tales to tell. Duncan Pease said: "The Pacificist came in from nothing to 50 knots in around five minutes. We lay a-hull for half an hour while looking for the leeward mark, which proved extremely difficult to see at night in those big seas."

"Then, sailing just with the storm jib set, we surfed down to the mark at ten knots but there was no way we could go round it and back up to windward - I just do not know how

others managed to sail back so fast - especially the French."

Conditions were so bad at that mark, set approximately ten miles north-west of the start, that the Belgian minesweeper, stationed there to monitor the fleet, was forced to run for shelter midway through the night. As a result, some crews who took upwards of eight hours to complete the final 12 miles to windward, completely cast doubt yesterday on the ability of the leaders to cover the same course in three.

The best placed British yacht was Howard "Sellers" Jones-designed Hana, which finished tenth after being knocked flat just with her storm jib set, and was followed three places ahead by Pacificist. Peter Morton's Oyster, which until this race had been lying second, was among the seven retirements after experiencing two knockdowns during the hairy downwind leg.

"I decided that we had had enough when I found myself up to my neck in water, while sitting on the weather side", Morton said yesterday.

TRAMPOLINING

Britons returning as conquering heroes

By a Special Correspondent

Britain's trampolining team return home tomorrow after a tour of Japan which ended at the world group championships in Kanazawa last weekend with a further clutch of medals to add to the three titles won in the senior world event in Osaka a week earlier.

Three titles went to British youngsters in Kanazawa, including wins for the triple senior gold medalist, Sue Shotton, in the over-18 individual and synchro pairs event, partnered by Kirsty McDonald, aged 18 from Poole.

A fine performance from Judy Harris, a Manchester student, in her first major international appearance secured the under-18 title for Britain and Miss Harris teamed up with the Swedish champion, Eleanor Ostergren, for a silver medal in the pairs.

Nigel Rendell, who missed a medal in Osaka, took a silver in the over-18 boys' group and there were second places for Ian Rodden (15 boys) and for Rendell and his Poole clubmate, Philip Seaman (over-18 synchro pairs), to conclude the most successful world cham-

ionships that Britain's trampolining team have ever had.

What will concern the team coach, Bert Scates, on his return is how many of the senior national squad will retire before next year's European championships. The future of Miss Shotton, who begins a three-year degree course at Loughborough University next month, and Carl Furler, the British men's world champion, who rejected the opportunity to defend his world title in Osaka, look doubtful.

On the strength of their performance last weekend, Britain possess the talent and the coaching skill to ensure further individual and team success in 1986 in Paris, where the next world championships are to be held.

WORLD AGE-GROUP CHAMPIONSHIPS: Individual: Over-18, Sue Shotton (GB), 68.8 pts; 2, R. Schumann (GDR), 65.3; 3, K. Rodden (GB), 64.5. Under-18, Judy Harris (GB), 68.8; 2, J. Rodden (GB), 65.3; 3, P. Seaman (GB), 64.5. Synchro: Over-18, S. Shotton & K. McDonald (GB), 142.5; 2, D. Harris & C. Furler (GB), 142.5; 3, J. Rodden & P. Seaman (GB), 142.5. Under-18, J. Rodden & P. Seaman (GB), 142.5; 2, J. Rodden & P. Seaman (GB), 142.5; 3, J. Rodden & P. Seaman (GB), 142.5.

MOTOR RACING

Johansson may sign for Toleman

After two days of successful testing at Monza last week, the Swedish driver, Stefan Johansson, was expected to sign for Toleman today and drive for them in the last three Formula One races of the season, beginning with the Italian Grand Prix on Sunday (John Bunsden writes).

The position of the team's regular driver, Ayrton Senna, regarding the Italian race was uncertain last night. Nine days ago it was announced that the Brazilian had signed a two-year contract with JPS Lotus, to run from next year, but Toleman maintain that he was in no position to do so and they have been seeking legal advice.

Up to yesterday Senna had not exercised his right to buy himself out of the unexpired portion of his contract by repayment to Toleman of a sum of £100,000.

John Watson, the former grand prix driver, is joining the Rothmans' Porsche team for the world endurance championship drivers' round at the Imola circuit in Italy on September 16.

TABLE TENNIS

Chinese win but also lose

Kuala Lumpur (AP) - Jiang Jialiang, of China, won the fifth world cup table tennis championship title here on Sunday, but the defeat of other top-ranked Chinese players showed that the Chinese, who have dominated this sport, may no longer be unbeatable.

The biggest setback for the Chinese came when Cai Zhenhua, the world No. 1, was eliminated in the quarter-finals by Kiyoshi Akai, of Japan, the world No. 8, 21-16, 13-21, 21-23.

Yie Saik, No. 3 in the world, lost to Lin Wan of South Korea ranked 36th, in the quarter-finals. Kim So-bee of Japan ranked No. 2, in the preliminary rounds before Jiang came back to overcome him in four games in the final.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Fulham forced to play away

Fulham, who are to play their home games at the Crystal Palace National sports centre this season, have switched their early fixtures because the ground will not be available until early October. They concede home advantage to Swindon in the first round of the Lancashire Cup on September 16 and will visit Runcorn in a second division game on September 30 with the return fixture being played on December 23.

Fulham will now open their home programme against Carlisle on October 6, with the return game rearranged for February 17. Fulham's home game against Huddersfield has been brought forward from March 24 to October 13.

FISHING

This crafty Wulff lets his catch off the hook

By Conrad Voss Bark

That grand old man of American fly fishing, Lee Wulff, still young at 79, has had a long weekend on the Spey creating awe among the natives. It is not surprising. He fishes for salmon with a 6ft 10in graphite rod, a number seven tippet, and a large heavily weighted fly on a size 16 hook. No misprint. Sixteen.

With this kind of equipment, sometimes with even smaller flies, Lee Wulff has probably caught more salmon than any other fly fisherman of two continents, through more than 60 years of fishing, and returned most of his salmon unharmed to the water. He was pioneer of catch-and-release fishing in America as far back as 1937. Sober in his stimulating history of which this record is only a brief part. It is worth mentioning, for those of us who have a conceit of ourselves, that with this little toothpick of a rod that he has he gets out a good 30 yards of line. Easily.

He can also shoot a good line in conversation, witty, urbane and wise. I asked him if he thought our own Salmon and Trout Association should follow the lead set by the American Salmon Federation in campaigning for a catch and release policy. Not necessarily so, he said, and pointed to the vast difference between the American and British systems.

In America where great numbers of anglers had the right to fish streams, the devastation that could be caused was quite out of our

comprehension. For the Americans, no-kill areas were a way of having good fishing for the public in a democracy.

In Britain, fishing was in private ownership and therefore the owners had control and, by deciding on policy, such as the number of rods they let and so on, they could determine how many fish could be taken out and keep the right balance. "No owner in his right mind would want to ruin his stream by over-fishing."

We went on to talk about trout fishing. In America, he said, because of catch and release, it was improving all the time. The no-kill areas of rivers could support ten times the number of fishermen compared with other waters, the fishing was getting better every day, the fish were bigger and were more difficult to catch. They were brought out one of his vivid phrases which he quoted ever after in the fishing magazines.

"You know," he said, "one of the finest gifts any angler can give another is a good fish to catch and you know, the catch you've just caught may be some other angler's fish to you."

Frisco to confirm his York promise

By Mandarin

Chris Thornton has not enjoyed the best of seasons, but looks set to have a winner under both codes this afternoon with Frisco (nap) in the Hurdle Stakes and de la Motte (2.30) and Greenhill Hall in the East Stoke Handicap Chase at Southwell (3.15).

The Middleham trainer saddled only three winners in the first half of the current Flat season, but things took a turn for the better in August when he sent out four winners and Frisco is a confident choice to give him a good start to September.

Thornton is probably best known for his stayers but Frisco, a son of Absalom, who included the 1978 Vernon Sprint Cup among his victories, is bred for speed rather than stamina.

Backward on his debut at Pontefract, Frisco ran on well after a slow start to finish eighth of 17 to Meadow Stakes and subsequently finished a good fifth to Doublin in the Gimcrack Stakes. Frisco also had his next run at the big York meeting where he again showed a good third to Lykion and he should find today's opposition much easier to handle.

The winner of that race, Local Sutor, is already a leading fancy for the 2,000 Guineas, while Middleham, who finished third, framed the form when winning a division of the maiden race at Chester on Friday.

Frisco finished only a length and a half behind Middleham at York and he should find today's opposition much easier to handle.

Ambit finished just behind Frisco at York, but had already had three previous runs and de la Motte, the scope of my selection. A bigger danger may be Baby Sigh, who won a newcomers' race at Chester a week ago. However, that form may not amount to much and he is penalised 7lb for his victory.

However Mark Prescott, the leading trainer at Hamilton, lures with Baby Sigh, he should not leave empty-handed as he has sound claims with both the runner-up in the Ladbrooke Racing Handicap (3.30) and Ferrero Rocher in the Drumcliff Selling Stakes (4.30). Tinkensfield, disappointed at York, was previously won well at Nottingham and looks worth another chance.

Prescott saddles in Form in the Whistley Stakes (5.0), but I cannot give this a year winner a realistic chance of beating Frisco at Grass, who probably needed the



Ives down for El Bingo: Things go from bad to worse for the Newmarket jockey, on a losing streak of 22, when his mount throws him and bolts before Windsor's first race

race, his first for 10 weeks, when touched off by Bounty Hawk at Newcastle last month. Guy Harwood's colt had previously finished a good third to Lykion and he should find today's opposition much easier to handle.

Chris Thornton can complete his double with Greenhill Hall, who took to fences well at the end of last season and was not disgraced when chasing home Birby on the opening day of the National Hunt season at Market Rasen.

Another interesting runner at Southwell is Freeflow, trained by Gordon Richards, who makes his debut in the Bleasby Novices' Hurdle (2.15), rather than contest the Ladbrooke Racing Handicap at Hamilton.

He will again be partnered at York by Gerald Brown, son of the former northern jockey, Lionel Brown. Gerald gave a polished

display on the old timer in the Bettanin Handicap, taking Carriage Way to the front in the final 200 yards to beat his half sister, Dancing Valerina, by three-quarters of a length.

Carriage Way started life with Ryan Price, moved on to Neville Callaghan, and is now based with Bill Stubbs, who said: "Carriage Way had been a grand servant. I wish I had a stable full of horses like him. He needs give in the ground and the overnight rain did the trick for us. I had hoped to take his winning tally to 30, and if the ground gets soft enough he might still achieve it before the York race."

Fontwell selections
By Mandarin
2.0 Top Gold, 2.30 Grannies' Pet, 3.0 Sir Eamon, 3.30 Sir Butch, 4.0 Crown Land, 4.30 Lector.

4.0 TANGMERE NOVICE CHASE (E1,428; 2m 2f 110yds) (5)
1 1121 CROWN LAND J. Jenkins 9-12-2
2 1122 CITY MARATHON J. Jenkins 9-11-1
3 1123 DANCE OF THE DOLLS J. Jenkins 9-11-1
4 1124 DANCE OF THE DOLLS J. Jenkins 9-11-1
5 1125 DANCE OF THE DOLLS J. Jenkins 9-11-1

4.30 FORD NOVICE HURDLE (3-y-o; £248; 2m 2f) (5)
1 1111 LECTOR D. Oughton 11-11-1
2 1112 LECTOR D. Oughton 11-11-1
3 1113 LECTOR D. Oughton 11-11-1
4 1114 LECTOR D. Oughton 11-11-1
5 1115 LECTOR D. Oughton 11-11-1

4.45 IDE HANDICAP HURDLE (E1,328; 2m 1f) (7)
1 1121 MORNING LINE L. Kennedy 7-11-7
2 1122 MORNING LINE L. Kennedy 7-11-7
3 1123 MORNING LINE L. Kennedy 7-11-7
4 1124 MORNING LINE L. Kennedy 7-11-7
5 1125 MORNING LINE L. Kennedy 7-11-7

4.55 WESTMARCH NOVICE CHASE (E1,231; 2m 1f) (7)
1 0212 PRINCELY LAD (R) M. Tate 8-11-6
2 0213 HARRY APPLES L. Kennedy 7-11-2
3 0214 HARRY APPLES L. Kennedy 7-11-2
4 0215 HARRY APPLES L. Kennedy 7-11-2
5 0216 HARRY APPLES L. Kennedy 7-11-2

5.05 WESTMARCH NOVICE CHASE (E1,231; 2m 1f) (7)
1 0212 PRINCELY LAD (R) M. Tate 8-11-6
2 0213 HARRY APPLES L. Kennedy 7-11-2
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5 0216 HARRY APPLES L. Kennedy 7-11-2

5.45 WESTMARCH NOVICE CHASE (E1,231; 2m 1f) (7)
1 0212 PRINCELY LAD (R) M. Tate 8-11-6
2 0213 HARRY APPLES L. Kennedy 7-11-2
3 0214 HARRY APPLES L. Kennedy 7-11-2
4 0215 HARRY APPLES L. Kennedy 7-11-2
5 0216 HARRY APPLES L. Kennedy 7-11-2

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5 0216 HARRY APPLES L. Kennedy 7-11-2

HAMILTON

GOING: good to firm

Draw: middle to high numbers best

2.30 HALLEATH STAKES (2-y-o; £1,018; 8f) (7 runners)

1 0001 BABY SIGH (R) (S. Haggan) M. Prescott 9-4
2 0002 BABY SIGH (R) (S. Haggan) M. Prescott 9-4
3 0003 BABY SIGH (R) (S. Haggan) M. Prescott 9-4
4 0004 BABY SIGH (R) (S. Haggan) M. Prescott 9-4
5 0005 BABY SIGH (R) (S. Haggan) M. Prescott 9-4
6 0006 BABY SIGH (R) (S. Haggan) M. Prescott 9-4
7 0007 BABY SIGH (R) (S. Haggan) M. Prescott 9-4

5.4 Baby Sigh (R) (S. Haggan) M. Prescott 9-4
1983 Stalling High 8-11 J. Williams (R) 11 ran
1984 Stalling High 8-11 J. Williams (R) 11 ran
1985 Stalling High 8-11 J. Williams (R) 11 ran

5.4 Baby Sigh (R) (S. Haggan) M. Prescott 9-4
1983 Stalling High 8-11 J. Williams (R) 11 ran
1984 Stalling High 8-11 J. Williams (R) 11 ran
1985 Stalling High 8-11 J. Williams (R) 11 ran

5.4 Baby Sigh (R) (S. Haggan) M. Prescott 9-4
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1985 Stalling High 8-11 J. Williams (R) 11 ran

5.

Legal Appointments

Company and Commercial Solicitor

Sussex Coast

Salary Range:
£15,000-£18,000

Our client, a major firm of solicitors in a rapidly growing commercial centre on the South Coast, wishes to appoint a company and commercial solicitor with a minimum of one to three years' post-admission experience for its expanding Company and Commercial department.

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Closing Date: 24th September 1984

Commission for the new towns

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Solicitor, 15 yrs admitted. Partnership prospects. £12,000.
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week : AFFAIRS IN A TENT
 Written & Directed by
 ALAN AYCKBOURN
 "the word" D.M. 11.
 IS ALWAYS

Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Daville

BBC 1

8.00 Cereals AM.
8.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Debbie Rick at 8.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 8.40 and 7.40; regional news weather and traffic at 8.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15, programme choice at 8.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes at 8.33; gardening phone-in and food and cooking hints between 8.30 and 9.00.

9.00 MacLeod's America. Donny MacLeod breakfasts at Tiffany's; sightsees from the top of the Empire State Building and visits Central Park on Puerto Rico day (r).
9.20 Trades Union Congress 1984. Coverage of the opening debate on the second day of the proceedings.
The reporters are Vincent Hanna and Lord Scaunce 10.30 Play School, presented by Brian Jameson (r) 10.50 The Little Rascals in Three Men in a Tub.

1.00 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Sami Marshall. The weather prospects come from Bill Giles 1.27 Regional news (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles 1.30 Baggage. A See-Saw programme for the very young.
1.45 Writers' Houses. Seamus Heaney at Dove Cottage, the home of William Wordsworth (r).

2.00 Trades Union Congress 1984. Coverage of the afternoon debate (continues on BBC 2) 4.13 Regional news (not London).
4.15 Play School, presented by Sheelagh Giffey 4.35 The American adventures of Morph (r) 4.40 The All New Popeye Show 5.00 Newsround presented by Howard Stapledon.

5.10 Star Trek. Part one of The Menagerie in which Spock kidnaps the captain and flies the Enterprise to a forbidden planet in the galaxy (r) 5.55 Weather.
6.00 News with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell.
6.30 London Plus with Sally Magnusson, Guy Melchiorne and Bob Wellings.

6.35 Pop Quiz presented by Mike Smith. Bob Geldof, Holly Johnson and Steve Marriott challenge Paul Jones, Tom Robinson and P. P. Arnold to a test of pop music knowledge (r) 6.55 Weather.
7.00 News with John Humphrys.

7.30 The Lenny Henry Show. The first of a new series of comedy shows starring Lenny Henry.
8.00 The Invisible Man. Part one of a six-episode adaptation of H. G. Wells' classic novel starring Pip Donaghy in the title role (see Choice).
8.30 Butterflies. Domestic comedy series starring Wendy Craig as the harassed mother and wife constantly fighting her conscience who meets her boyfriend, Leonard (r) (Ceeefa test page 170).

9.00 News with John Humphrys.
9.25 SOE - Setting Europe Ablaze. The first in a series of eight episodes about the Special Operations Executive. How the force was set up is the subject of tonight's episode (see Choice).
10.20 Tears Before Bedtime. Comedy series about a couple who run away from their children (r).

10.50 Tony. Louis is delighted that Tony is going to make a boxing comeback and sets out to undermine his confidence.
11.15 Late Night in Concert. The Australian band AC/DC performing at the Joe Louis Arena in Detroit.
11.45 News headlines and weather.

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Frequencies: Radio 1: 105.9kHz/225m; 108.9kHz/225m; Radio 2: 69.9kHz/433m; 90.9kHz/330m; Radio 3: 121.5kHz/247m; VHF 90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz/1500m; VHF 82-95; LBC 115.2kHz/281m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 154.8kHz/194m; VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 145.8kHz/206m; VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

tv-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 8.35 and 7.35; consumer affairs at 6.53 and 8.20; the day's anniversaries at 6.51; Popeye cartoon at 7.25; pop music news at 7.53; video review at 8.34; Caribbean cooking hints at 9.05.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines followed by Sesame Street. 10.25 The Possession Film: Secrets of the Batavia Coast. The story of a ship that was wrecked off the Western Australian coast in 1822. 11.20 The Last of the Mohicans. The tale of a young Texan boy who decides to find out about his heritage. 11.45 The Little Rascals in Three Men in a Tub.

12.00 Portland Bill. Adventures of a lighthouse coast (r) 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets and guest, Julian Orchard (r) 12.30 The Sullivan.
1.00 News 1.20 Thames news with Robin Houston 1.30 The Love Boat. Three stories set in pastures new and a luxury cruise liner. 2.30 Dayline. The first of a new series of topical discussion programmes, presented by Sarah Kennedy.

3.00 Take the High Road. A new saga chronicling the lives of the people who live on the Scottish highland estates of Glendarrach. 3.25 Thames news headlines. 3.30 The Young Doctors. Medical drama series.
4.00 Portland Bill. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 The Moomins (r). 4.20 Under the Same Sky. Tom Baker presents a story from Sweden about a lonely boy whose hobby is collecting stones.

4.45 Adventure of a Lifetime. Matthew Kelly, with six young explorers and Col. John Blackford-Smith, travel through the Himalayas to Nepal. 5.15 Different Strokes.
5.45 News 6.00 Thames news.
6.35 Crossroads. J. Henry Pollard leaves his daughter, Miranda. 7.00 Coronation Street. Bill Webster has an argument with Gail Tisley when he attempts to discipline his daughter.

7.30 Give Us a Cue. A new series begins with a new presenter, Michael Aspel departs for a six-episode adaptation of H. G. Wells' classic novel starring Pip Donaghy in the title role (see Choice).
8.00 Stunt Challenge '84. Six specialists compete for the title of Stunt Challenge Champion of 1984.

9.00 The Brief starring Ray Lomax as the globe-trotting lawyer (Orca test page 170).
10.00 News followed by Thames news headlines.
10.30 Great Escapes. In Paul's Story, Guy Ackland-Jones about the death of his son from heroin addiction; Mary Seacole: A Notable Nurse is the story of an unsung heroine of the Crimean War; and The Bard of Shrewsbury is a profile of Geoffrey Chaucer, English writer who writes poetry.

11.30 Legions. Confidence trickster 'Apple' Dan tries to launch a soap-powered car.
12.25 Night Thoughts.

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BEC 2

6.05 Open University: Modern Art: Gernsheim on Criticism. 6.30 Structural Power 2: Cultural Penetration. 6.55 The Plant Cell Wall. 7.20 The Florigen. 7.45 Molecular Evolution. Ends at 8.10.

9.00 Coe. 4.10 Trades Union Congress 1984. Coverage of the debate at Brighton.
5.00 Brian or Rosemary? An Open University production that stimulates job selection interviews with two candidates. Who will be successful and why? (r).
5.25 News summary with subtitles.

5.30 The 1984 US Open Tennis Championships. Highlights of yesterday's play at Flushing Meadows, New York.
6.00 The Rockford Files. Jim Rockford comes to the aid of his impetuous friend Angel who thought he had become rich when he became a landowner. Angel soon discovered that the only land he was likely to own was in the graveyard (r).

6.50 Pro-Celebrity Golf. Ronnie Corbett and Lee Trevino play Jack Lammon and Jerry Pate over nine holes of the King's Course at Gleneagles (r).
7.40 Q.E.D.: Eyewitness Evidence... Fact or Fiction? A revealing investigation into the reliability of eye witness accounts.

8.10 Inquiry: The Great British Housing Disaster. A documentary about system building - the method of constructing tower blocks cheaply and quickly, hailed by the politicians as the answer to the housing shortage. Now, less than 20 years on, the residents of these graceless towers are crying out to leave and the buildings themselves are starting to collapse.

9.00 Jane in the Desert. Episode two of the five-part adventure starring the Daily Mirror's strip heroine.
9.10 Tom O'Connor finds out how we make friends and form relationships with guests Derek Griffiths, Andrew Sachs, Stacy Dorning and Judy Grindley. Plus a song from Katie Boyd.

9.40 How the High Was Made. Documentary film about George Stoney visits the Aran Islands, 44 years after they were the subjects of a film by Robert Flaherty, the 'father of the documentary'. Through conversations with the islanders, Stoney examines Flaherty's film.
10.35 Newsnight includes a report from Brighton on the day's events at the TUC Congress.

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CHANNEL 4

8.30 TUC '84. Lew Gardner and Graham Smith are in Brighton for the second day of the proceedings. Ends 12.45.
2.15 TUC '84. Further live coverage.
5.00 Alice. The young widow decides it is time to tell her son Tommy about the birds and the bees when she discovers the picture of a naked woman in his wallet. She is further convinced the time is right when she discovers that his blossoming school friend is complaining of nausea in the mornings.

5.30 Listening Eye. The first programme in a series of six especially for the deaf and the hard-of-hearing. The series is presented by Clair Denmark, the first born deaf person to present a series in his native British Sign Language, and Christine Reeves the first deaf person to narrate in sign language on British television. The programmes will be looking at a whole range of issues which affect deaf people beginning tonight with an explanation of British Sign Language.

6.00 In Search of the Wild Asparagus. The final programme in Roy Lancaster's series in which he highlights the delights of Britain's wildflowers and weeds. Tonight Roy and Lancaster at a power station near Eland, in Yorkshire; Greater Manchester's biggest tip; a hill reclaimed from chemical waste; and Highgate Cemetery in North London.

6.30 The Tudor Face. Sir Roy Strong with the history of three famous Tudor portraits - Hans Holbein, Nicholas Hilliard and Isaac Oliver (r).
7.00 Channel Four News.
7.50 Comment. With his personal view of a matter of topical importance is Lord Grimond.

8.00 Brookside. George finds Tommy McArthur at last - but wishes he hadn't.
8.30 Case on Camera. The first case for retired judge Alan Watkins. Nicholas Hilliard is Walker in which Mr Twitthett is claiming 275 from Mr Walker because of Mr Walker's inability to house-train the Twitthett dog. In Duncan's case, a witness claims that the claimant damages from the other in respect of a car crash.

9.00 Film: Ghost Dances (1983). A movie for-rented judge Alan Watkins. Nicholas Hilliard is Walker in which Mr Twitthett is claiming 275 from Mr Walker because of Mr Walker's inability to house-train the Twitthett dog. In Duncan's case, a witness claims that the claimant damages from the other in respect of a car crash.

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CHOICE

and an expert in black propaganda called Kim Philby.
● Adapting THE INVISIBLE MAN for television (BBC 1, 8.00pm), writer James Andrew Hall and director Brian Lightfoot had the good sense to heed H. G. Wells' injunction to the writer of fantastic stories that, to help the reader (or, in this case, the viewer) to play the game properly, he must help him to domesticate the impossible hypothesis. In other words, bring the weird world to earth. With village odd customers and their 'hubarb-rhubarb' gossip, and countryside lovers disturbed by an inexplicable cough, not in a night wood but in broad daylight, the normality of the setting for Wells' famous tale is soon established.

There is, of course, the danger that technical trickery might become the be-all-and-end-of-it for this series, as it was in the several movie versions of *The Invisible Man*. Will Wells' principal preoccupation, the abuse of power, be fully explored? Time will tell.
● Time will also tell whether Michael Parkinson, who tonight takes over from Michael Aspel as chairman of that joyously inconsequential half-hour GIVE US A CLUE (ITV, 7.30pm) will eventually manage to look more like a permanent occupier of Mr Aspel's seat than someone who is merely keeping it warm for him. For reminders of the old confidential approach to the game, you will have to look to the two twinking team captains, Una Stubbs and Lionel Blair.

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Radio 4

Programmes on long wave. † Indicates stereo on VHF.
6.00 News. 6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping. 6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News summary. 6.45 Prayer. 6.55, 7.45 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 News.
8.45 Lady Addie Remembers. Abridged in eight parts by Donald Macbrat (r). Read by Margaret Boyd.
9.05 The Archers. 9.15 The Archers. 9.25 The Archers. 9.35 The Archers. 9.45 The Archers. 9.55 The Archers. 10.00 News. 10.10 News. 10.20 News. 10.30 News. 10.40 News. 10.50 News. 11.00 News. 11.10 News. 11.20 News. 11.30 News. 11.40 News. 11.50 News. 12.00 News. 12.10 News. 12.20 News. 12.30 News. 12.40 News. 12.50 News. 1.00 News. 1.10 News. 1.20 News. 1.30 News. 1.40 News. 1.50 News. 2.00 News. 2.10 News. 2.20 News. 2.30 News. 2.40 News. 2.50 News. 3.00 News. 3.10 News. 3.20 News. 3.30 News. 3.40 News. 3.50 News. 4.00 News. 4.10 News. 4.20 News. 4.30 News. 4.40 News. 4.50 News. 5.00 News. 5.10 News. 5.20 News. 5.30 News. 5.40 News. 5.50 News. 6.00 News. 6.10 News. 6.20 News. 6.30 News. 6.40 News. 6.50 News. 7.00 News. 7.10 News. 7.20 News. 7.30 News. 7.40 News. 7.50 News. 8.00 News. 8.10 News. 8.20 News. 8.30 News. 8.40 News. 8.50 News. 9.00 News. 9.10 News. 9.20 News. 9.30 News. 9.40 News. 9.50 News. 10.00 News. 10.10 News. 10.20 News. 10.30 News. 10.40 News. 10.50 News. 11.00 News. 11.10 News. 11.20 News. 11.30 News. 11.40 News. 11.50 News. 12.00 News. 12.10 News. 12.20 News. 12.30 News. 12.40 News. 12.50 News. 1.00 News. 1.10 News. 1.20 News. 1.30 News. 1.40 News. 1.50 News. 2.00 News. 2.10 News. 2.20 News. 2.30 News. 2.40 News. 2.50 News. 3.00 News. 3.10 News. 3.20 News. 3.30 News. 3.40 News. 3.50 News. 4.00 News. 4.10 News. 4.20 News. 4.30 News. 4.40 News. 4.50 News. 5.00 News. 5.10 News. 5.20 News. 5.30 News. 5.40 News. 5.50 News. 6.00 News. 6.10 News. 6.20 News. 6.30 News. 6.40 News. 6.50 News. 7.00 News. 7.10 News. 7.20 News. 7.30 News. 7.40 News. 7.50 News. 8.00 News. 8.10 News. 8.20 News. 8.30 News. 8.40 News. 8.50 News. 9.00 News. 9.10 News. 9.20 News. 9.30 News. 9.40 News. 9.50 News. 10.00 News. 10.10 News. 10.20 News. 10.30 News. 10.40 News. 10.50 News. 11.00 News. 11.10 News. 11.20 News. 11.30 News. 11.40 News. 11.50 News. 12.00 News. 12.10 News. 12.20 News. 12.30 News. 12.40 News. 12.50 News. 1.00 News. 1.10 News. 1.20 News. 1.30 News. 1.40 News. 1.50 News. 2.00 News. 2.10 News. 2.20 News. 2.30 News. 2.40 News. 2.50 News. 3.00 News. 3.10 News. 3.20 News. 3.30 News. 3.40 News. 3.50 News. 4.00 News. 4.10 News. 4.20 News. 4.30 News. 4.40 News. 4.50 News. 5.00 News. 5.10 News. 5.20 News. 5.30 News. 5.40 News. 5.50 News. 6.00 News. 6.10 News. 6.20 News. 6.30 News. 6.40 News. 6.50 News. 7.00 News. 7.10 News. 7.20 News. 7.30 News. 7.40 News. 7.50 News. 8.00 News. 8.10 News. 8.20 News. 8.30 News. 8.40 News. 8.50 News. 9.00 News. 9.10 News. 9.20 News. 9.30 News. 9.40 News. 9.50 News. 10.00 News. 10.10 News. 10.20 News. 10.30 News. 10.40 News. 10.50 News. 11.00 News. 11.10 News. 11.20 News. 11.30 News. 11.40 News. 11.50 News. 12.00 News. 12.10 News. 12.20 News. 12.30 News. 12.40 News. 12.50 News. 1.00 News. 1.10 News. 1.20 News. 1.30 News. 1.40 News. 1.50 News. 2.00 News. 2.10 News. 2.20 News. 2.30 News. 2.40 News. 2.50 News. 3.00 News. 3.10 News. 3.20 News. 3.30 News. 3.40 News. 3.50 News. 4.00 News. 4.10 News. 4.20 News. 4.30 News. 4.40 News. 4.50 News. 5.00 News. 5.10 News. 5.20 News. 5.30 News. 5.40 News. 5.50 News. 6.00 News. 6.10 News. 6.20 News. 6.30 News. 6.40 News. 6.50 News. 7.00 News. 7.10 News. 7.20 News. 7.30 News. 7.40 News. 7.50 News. 8.00 News. 8.10 News. 8.20 News. 8.30 News. 8.40 News. 8.50 News. 9.00 News. 9.10 News. 9.20 News. 9.30 News. 9.40 News. 9.50 News. 10.00 News. 10.10 News. 10.20 News. 10.30 News. 10.40 News. 10.50 News. 11.00 News. 11.10 News. 11.20 News. 11.30 News. 11.40 News. 11.50 News. 12.00 News. 12.10 News. 12.20 News. 12.30 News. 12.40 News. 12.50 News. 1.00 News. 1.10 News. 1.20 News. 1.30 News. 1.40 News. 1.50 News. 2.00 News. 2.10 News. 2.20 News. 2.30 News. 2.40 News. 2.50 News. 3.00 News. 3.10 News. 3.20 News. 3.30 News. 3.40 News. 3.50 News. 4.00 News. 4.10 News. 4.20 News. 4.30 News. 4.40 News. 4.50 News. 5.00 News. 5.10 News. 5.20 News. 5.30 News. 5.40 News. 5.50 News. 6.00 News. 6.10 News. 6.20 News. 6.30 News. 6.40 News. 6.50 News. 7.00 News. 7.10 News. 7.20 News. 7.30 News. 7.40 News. 7.50 News. 8.00 News. 8.10 News. 8.20 News. 8.30 News. 8.40 News. 8.50 News. 9.00 News. 9.10 News. 9.20 News. 9.30 News. 9.40 News. 9.50 News. 10.00 News. 10.10 News. 10.20 News. 10.30 News. 10.40 News. 10.50 News. 11.00 News. 11.10 News. 11.20 News. 11.30 News. 11.40 News. 11.50 News. 12.00 News. 12.10 News. 12.20 News. 12.30 News. 12.40 News. 12.50 News. 1.00 News. 1.10 News. 1.20 News. 1.30 News. 1.40 News. 1.50 News. 2.00 News. 2.10 News. 2.20 News. 2.30 News. 2.40 News. 2.50 News. 3.00 News. 3.10 News. 3.20 News.

Captain Phillips in head-on collision

By Sheila Beadall

Captain Mark Phillips was breathless after a three-vehicle collision in which his Range-Rover was wrecked. The accident from which Captain Phillips escaped unhurt, happened on the A429 Bourton-on-the-Water to Northleach road, Gloucestershire, on Sunday night as Captain Phillips, aged 35, was driving home to Gatcombe Park with his groom, Mr John Evans.

The Range-Rover was in a head-on collision with a car driven by Mr Andrew Greenhalgh, aged 18, a professional footballer with Aston Villa, of Melksham, Wiltshire, who was treated for a leg injury at Cheltenham General Hospital.

Both Captain Phillips and Mr Greenhalgh were breathless and the results proved negative. A police spokesman said statements would be taken from all involved to see if any charges should be brought.

A lorry driven by Gerald Young, of Trowbridge, Wiltshire, was also involved. The Range-Rover and Mr Greenhalgh's car were completely wrecked and towed to a local garage.

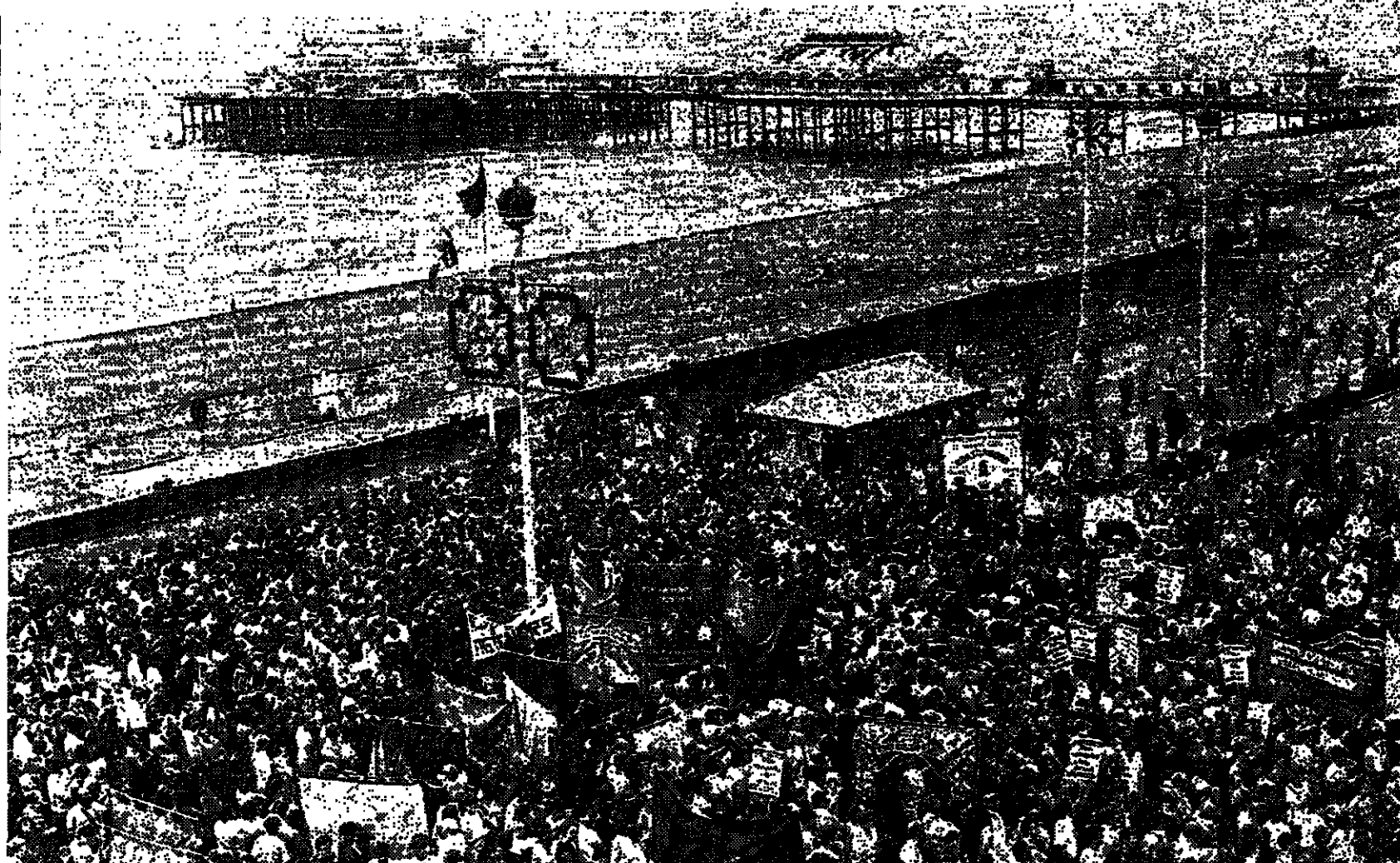
A Buckingham Palace spokesman confirmed that Captain Phillips had not been hurt. He had not been scheduled to accompany Princess Anne to Edinburgh yesterday where she opened the Commonwealth International Conference.

The driver of a car which crashed into a wall in Wiltshire killing four soldiers was named yesterday as Fusilier Theophilus Hughes, aged 32, a motor transport driver with the 1st Battalion of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

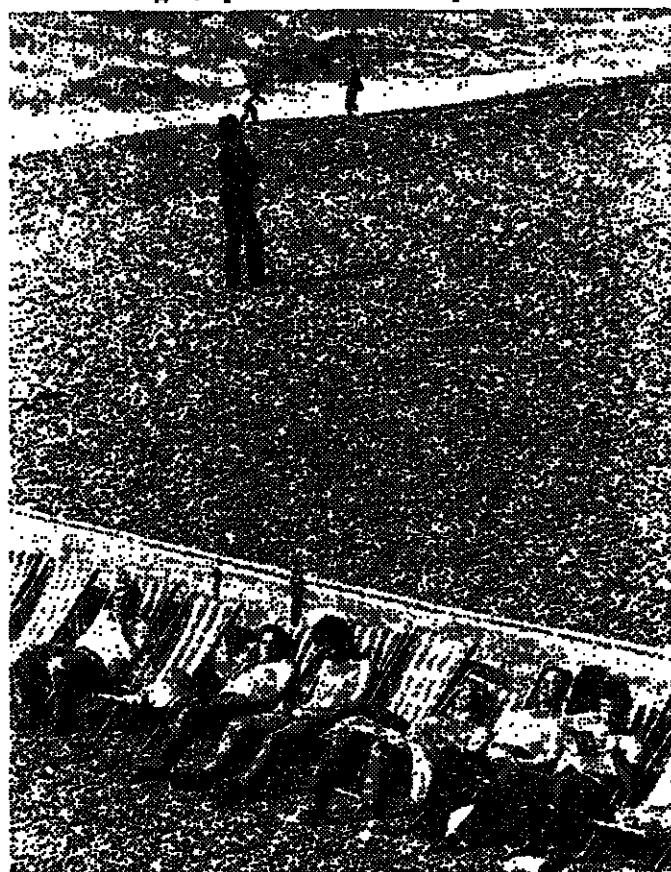
The other three men who died were Mr Elvis Prestley Peets, aged 24, Mr Stephen Jones, aged 29, and Mr Enyr Roberts, aged 23, all soldiers with the same battalion, which is based at Warminster, Wiltshire.

Four friends who died in a car crash were named yesterday. They were brothers Lee and Gary Sorrell, aged 27 and 21, Caroline Williams, aged 22, and Anthony Howard, aged 26. All four came from Great Dunmow, Essex.

They died on Friday when their car exploded in flames after hitting a traffic sign at Stebbing, near Braintree, Essex.



Brighton protest: Miners with placards and lodge banners gathering to lobby TUC delegates yesterday (Photograph: Bill Warhurst)



Miners take time off to sunbathe on the beach

Miners to resume pit peace talks

Continued from page 1

Scargill a standing ovation when he went to the rostrum to request the "total support" of the labour movement. He said: "Give that support today and I am confident that in the weeks ahead we shall grow increasingly strong. We shall force the coal board not only back to the negotiating table, but to honour the signed agreement between the Government, the coal board and ourselves."

Moving the general council's three-point plan of action, Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary, said: "We now stand shoulder to shoulder with them. Our purpose is to bring the concentrated power of this movement to bear on the NCB and the Government, to get the board back to the negotiating table and in a frame of mind to make an agreement."

The purpose of the measures approved yesterday was "to make the dispute more effective and to make mass picketing unnecessary". He condemned picket line violence, saying

there had been scenes which reflected no credit on the trade union movement.

Agreement now being sought with unions in power stations, steel works, and other coal consuming industries had been an effective weapon in the 1974 dispute, Mr Murray continued. By seeking similar arrangements now, "Congress can send a message to the Government that it will not let the miners and their families starve; it will not let the miners lose; that it wants both sides to make a fresh and urgent commitment to resolve the dispute; that Congress wants a fair and satisfactory settlement under which the striking miners can go back to work with their heads held high."

Speaker after speaker took up the same theme, blaming the Government in general and the Prime Minister in particular for the dispute.

A note of dissent was struck by the electricians, the power station managers and the blast furnacemen.

Maxwell in pits limelight

Continued from page 1

including Mr Peter Heathfield, the general secretary.

It appears that Mr Maxwell has been able to persuade both sides to reopen talks without any fresh proposals on the table although the Plan for Coal, drawn up in 1974, will figure centrally in the negotiations.

Much of the conciliation was done either in the early morning or after midnight and intensified over the weekend when Mr Ray Buckton, the train drivers' leader who is this year's NUM to agree to hold the talks.

It was being said in Brighton last night that Mr Maxwell's boundless energy and a personal conviction that the strike had gone on long enough had overridden obstacles put in the way of new peace talks. It is also thought that he may to an extent have been pushing at an open door because both sides now want a speedy end to the six-month strike.

Letter from Washington

All the news fit, and unfit, to print

Jack Anderson is the most widely syndicated columnist in the world, aside from a couple of agony writers. When he is not lecturing (for a contracted fee of £190,000 a year) he is muckraking. He relishes the word. "It comes from *The Pilgrim's Progress*. Teddy Roosevelt was the first to use it."

He operates out of a red brick Victorian house on 16th Street in Washington, a former bordello well placed for the White House, the State Department, the Pentagon, and all the other Government offices wherein lie untold numbers of the coveted objects of his art: the secret document.

There is nothing, nobody, like Jack Anderson in Britain. He is syndicated to 900 newspapers, 600 of them in the United States. His column, which concentrates mostly on exposing and embarrassing politicians, is translated into Spanish for Latin America. He also appears in Europe.

Every day - Sundays, Christmas Day, Easter and Thanksgiving notwithstanding - 800 words of Jack Anderson pour forth to a readership between 25 million and 50 million. He tries to recall how many reporters he employs. He thinks it is 17. Or is it 14?

He is a non-smoking, non-drinking Mormon. He is aged 61, soft-spoken and silver-haired. He has enemies aplenty. Some say his column is oversimplified and often wrong. Certainly, he has made horrendous mistakes and thereby inflicted untold misery.

In Britain, he would have perished in a minefield of libel laws. His particular craft of whispering journalism can only prosper in a hothouse atmosphere of intrigue, skulduggery, disloyalty and almost murderous ambition for power. Westminster leaks sometimes. Washington is always in full spate.

Does he enjoy his work? "It is exciting, stimulating," he says. "I have never enjoyed hurting other people. We write about abuse of power, corruption, waste - and we name names. We hurt people who are generally nice to us. The human reaction is to be nice to people who are nice to you. These politicians, who are charming - that's how they get elected - are always pleasant with me until I make their lives miserable."

He believes the struggle for power is more intense than the struggle for money. "People will do for power what they won't do for money." His column is frequently ruthless. Earlier this year he alleged financial impropriety by President de la Madrid of Mexico on the eve of the President's first state visit to the United States.

He said the Mexicans protested. "I have never heard of one Government sending an official protest to another Government over reporting by a columnist," he noted with apparent satisfaction. He heard that there was a move to ban him for life from Mexico. He is not sure whether it happened.

Investigative journalism is a high-risk business. Mistakes can have devastating repercussions. Mr Anderson has made many. He has got many right. He won the Pulitzer. When he is good, he is wonderfully good.

In 1972 he got one disastrously wrong. He calls it his "most embarrassing" story. He wrote that Senator Thomas Eagleton, then the beleaguered Democratic vice-presidential nominee, had been involved in charges of drunken driving. He claimed to have documentary evidence. He had none. He made a full retraction at a joint press conference with Mr Eagleton. And he survived.

He said the hardest story he ever got was "the story about this (Kennedy) Government's use of Mafia killers to try to knock off Fidel Castro."

Some critics say the CIA and the Mafia and they are probably the two toughest organizations to get information out of. I worked on the story three years before we finally broke it. In the end we got the names of the Mafia killers, we got the names of the CIA contact, we got the six assassination attempts - what happened in each one of them. About seven years after the story it was confirmed.

Some critics say that Jack Anderson is not the columnist he was, that he is not reliable and accurate as he was, that the column has not been the same since the death of Drew Pearson, his mentor. Whatever the critics say, it is frequently a gripping and often an amusing read. The Washington Post puts it in the comics section.

Christopher Thomas

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal Engagements

The Duke of Kent, President of the Football Association, opens the General Motors National School at Litchfield, 3.

Princess Alexandra is present at the Commissioning of the Flagship of Operation Raleigh at Kingston-upon-Hull, Albert Dock, 2.10.

Princess Michael of Kent attends the International Aerospace Exhibition and Flying Display at Farnborough, 10.

Princess Michael of Kent opens new control tower at Gatwick Airport, 2.45.

New exhibitions

Scottish Art and The Art of the Fan: both at the City Art Centre, Market Street, Edinburgh, Mon to Sat 10 to 6, Sun 2 to 5 (until September 29).

Dresses to remember: wedding dresses worn by well-known people: Platt Hall, the Gallery of English Costume, Platt Fields, Rusholme, Manchester: Tues to Sat 10 to 6 (until September 28).

The 130th anniversary of the Crimean War, Hereford City

Museum, Broad Street, Hereford: Tues to Fri 10 to 6, Thur and Sat 10 to 5 (until September 29).

New London exhibitions

Works by Cherry Pickwell, and recent works by Jim Unsworth, both at the Air Gallery, 6 & 8 Rosebery Ave, EC1: Mon to Fri 11 to 6, Sat 11 to 2, closed Sun (until September 22).

The Selectors' Show Camera-work, 121 Roman Road, E2: Tues to Sat 10 to 6, closed Sun and Mon (until September 15).

Organ recital by John Scott Whiteley, St Martin's Church, Scarborough, 7.30.

Guitar recital by Michael Conn, Playden Church, Eps, Sussex, 7.

Concert by The Lyric Wind Ensemble, St Thomas's Church, Salisbury, 7.30.

Organ recital by Alan Morris Crumey Parish Church, 8.

North of Ireland Dahlia Society's Annual Show, Balmoral Restaurant, Balmoral Showgrounds, Belfast, 3 to 9 daily, (ends tomorrow).

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Roads

Wales and West A386 (Devon): Roadworks at Lodge Hill, Okehampton; delays. B3227 (Devon): Roadworks at Frizenham Hill; delays. A386 (Devon): Roadworks at Mooride; delays.

Midlands and East Angles A12 (Suffolk): Temporary traffic signals S of Lowestoft at Keslingland. A446 (Warwickshire): Contraflow on Colehill by-pass, cars required. A34 (Staffordshire): Contraflow S of Hanford near Stoke-on-Trent; delays likely, cars required.

North A6026 (West Yorkshire): Walling work along Eland Road, Brighouse; single lane traffic with temporary lights. A61 (South Yorkshire): Severe delays due to new sewerage scheme on Wakefield Road, Barnsley. A63 (North Yorkshire): drainage, kerbing, and resurfacing work. W of Thirp Whilby; temporary lights in use.

Scotland A75 (Kilcubbin): By-pass construction at Gatehouse of Fleet; cars required. A75 (Wigtownshire): Resurfacing between Newton, Stewart and Glenclunie; single lane traffic with lights.

Information supplied by the AA.

The papers

The Daily Star says that after his "barnstorming performance" at the TUC yesterday, and the vote of support "there can be little doubt that Arthur Scargill is now the most powerful trade union leader in Britain. He controls the actions of every president and general secretary of every union and of the TUC executive."

The paper says: "The vote has given him the right to expect every other TUC-affiliated union to support action taken by the miners... Arthur is king. Now it is a question of whether the rank and file members of other trade unions will recognize him as their leader too."

Space shuttle calls

Space enthusiasts can caveword by telephone on conversations between the latest space shuttle. Discovery, and mission control until touchdown tomorrow.

The service uses British Telecom's international telephone links. The American telephone number to keep in touch with events in space is 010 1 900 410 6272.

Anniversaries

Birth: Robert Raikes, philanthropist and founder of Sunday schools, Gloucester, 1736; Anton Bruckner, composer, Ansfeld, Austria, 1824; Darius Milhaud, Aix-en-Provence, 1892.

Deaths: Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, favourite of Queen Elizabeth I, Cornbury, Oxfordshire, 1588; Edward Grieg, composer, Bergen, 1907; Albert Schweitzer, humanist, Lambaréne Gabon, 1965.

Times Newspapers Limited, 1984. Printed and published by Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 200, City, London, WC1X 8ET.

Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.

Concise Crossword Page 10

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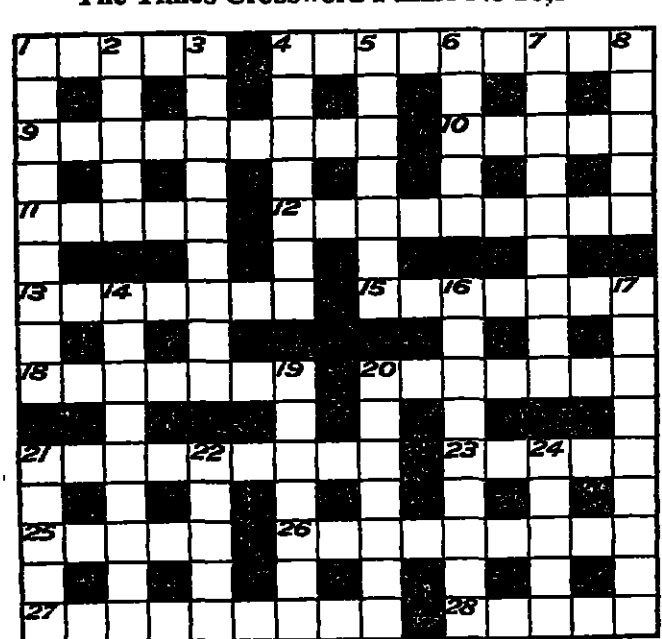
Concise Crossword Page 10

Concise Crossword Page 10

Concise Crossword Page 10

Concise Crossword Page 10

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,526



ACROSS

- 1 Stop! Jack has a song to sing! (5).
- 2 Does it give rough rider a secure lun? (9).
- 3 Holding back what's left to the end of summer isn't common (9).
- 4 Indian Army's smallest unit? (5).
- 5 Eastern city with a noisy inner section (5).
- 6 Reliable kind of stock to sow, having a border (4-5).
- 7 Recently arrived to join Thackeray's family? (7).
- 8 To misrepresent head of department is an offence (7).
- 9 Tried to do as Steele did (7).
- 10 Disgusting old boy's unseemly display (7).
- 11 Excuse of self-styled media chief in a hurry (9).
- 12 Leaves summons in hotel (5).
- 13 Providing word giving short notice - that's socially OK (5).
- 14 Understanding one purpose of infection (9).
- 15 Very outdated kind of term to see here (9).
- 16 Feet had a name for hawking (5).

DOWN

- 1 Fish with makeshift cane, maybe (9).
- 2 Ben is a sort of playwright (5).
- 3 Providing on which an army is nominally based (9).
- 4 Short cut from the beach? (7).
- 5 Flustered by what pit-viper did (7).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,525



TV top ten

Top television programmes for the week ended August 26:

- 1 Coronation Street (Mon, Granada, 12.05m)
- 2 Coronation Street (Wed, Granada, 11.5m)
- 3 Every Which Way But Loose, ITV, 10.45m
- 4 Coronation Street (Thurs, Granada, 10.35m)
- 5 Coronation Street (Fri, Granada, 10.05m)
- 6 Coronation Street (Sat, Granada, 9.85m)
- 7 The Wednesday Play, BBC1, 9.75m
- 8 Mass UK 1984, ITV, 9.70m
- 9 Tom O'Connor, ITV, 9.10m
- 10 News at Ten (Thurs), ITV, 9.10m

BBC1

- 1 Porridge, 12.05m
- 2 The Wednesday Play, BBC1, 10.00m
- 3 News at Ten (Wed), BBC1, 10.15m
- 4 News at Ten (Thurs), BBC1, 9.20m
- 5 News at Ten (Fri), BBC1, 9.00m
- 6 Starline and Munch, 8.70m
- 7 News at Ten (Thurs), BBC1, 8.65m
- 8 Dynasty 7.75m
- 9 News at Ten (Fri), BBC1, 7.65m
- 10 News at Ten (Sat), BBC1, 7.65m

BBC2

- 1 Paul Daniels' Magic Show, 5.50m
- 2 News at Ten (Wed), BBC2, 4.60m
- 3 The Wednesday Play, BBC2, 3.50m
- 4 Call My Bluff, 3.00m
- 5 Top Gear, 3.00m
- 6 Michael Jackson's Thriller, 3.45m
- 7 The Wednesday Play, BBC2, 2.70m
- 8 The Wednesday Play, BBC2, 2.50m
- 9 The Wednesday Play, BBC2, 2.50m
- 10 The Wednesday Play, BBC2, 2.50m

Channel 4

- 1 Brookside (Wed), 3.50m
- 2 Brookside (Thurs), 3.50m
- 3 Brookside (Fri), 3.50m
- 4 Brookside (Sat), 3.50m
- 5 Brookside (Sun), 3.50m
- 6 Brookside (Mon), 3.50m
- 7 Brookside (Tue), 3.50m
- 8 Brookside (Wed), 3.50m
- 9 Brookside (Thurs), 3.50m
- 10 Brookside (Fri), 3.50m

Channel 5

- 1 The Wednesday Play, BBC1, 10.00m
- 2 The Wednesday Play, BBC1, 10.00m
- 3 The Wednesday Play, BBC1, 10.00m
- 4 The Wednesday Play, BBC1, 10.00m
- 5 The Wednesday Play, BBC1, 10.00m
- 6 The Wednesday Play, BBC1, 10.00m
- 7 The Wednesday Play, BBC1, 10.00m
- 8 The Wednesday Play, BBC1, 10.00m
- 9 The Wednesday Play, BBC1, 10.00m
- 10 The Wednesday Play, BBC1, 10.00m

Channel 6

- 1 The Wednesday Play, BBC1, 10.00m
- 2 The Wednesday Play, BBC1, 10.00m
- 3 The Wednesday Play, BBC1, 10.00m
- 4 The Wednesday Play, BBC1, 10.00m
- 5 The Wednesday Play, BBC1, 10.00m
- 6 The Wednesday Play, BBC1, 10.00m
- 7 The Wednesday Play, BBC1, 10.00m
- 8 The Wednesday Play, BBC1, 10.00m
- 9 The Wednesday Play, BBC1, 10.00m
- 10 The Wednesday Play, BBC1, 10.00m

Breakfast television: The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (all figures in thousands) are: BBC1: 1,000,000; BBC2: 1,000,000; Channel 4: 1,000,000; Channel 5: 1,000,000; Channel 6: 1,000,000.

TV-am: Good Morning Britain: Mon to Fri 8.15m; Sun 1.1m; Sat 1.1m; Sun 1.1m; Sun 1.1m; Sun 1.1m; Sun 1.1m; Sun 1.1m; Sun 1.1m; Sun 1.1m.

Channel 4 Debate, 136,000

British Intelligence, 211,000

Brookside (Thurs), 10,000

The Wednesday Play, 100,000

The Wednesday Play, 100,000

The Wednesday Play, 100,000

The Wednesday Play, 100,000

The Wednesday Play, 100,000

The Wednesday Play, 100,000

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Weather forecast

A trough of low pressure over southern England at first will move away S during the morning, followed by a cooler, showery N airflow over the British Isles.

6am to midnight

London, East Angles, SW, central S England: Rain at first, becoming mainly dry with sunny intervals; wind N moderate; max temp 18 to 20C (64 to 68F).

SE England, Channel Islands: Rain becoming dry and brighter during afternoon; wind N, moderate or fresh; max temp 17 to 19C (63 to 66F).

Border, Edinburgh and Dundee, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Sunny intervals and showers; wind N, moderate or fresh; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray, Perth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals and showers; wind N, moderate or fresh; max temp 11 to 13C (52 to 55F).

Most districts sunny intervals with showers at first, cloudy in the NW, near normal temperatures but rather cool in the N at first, becoming warmer in the S.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E, W) to SW, soon clearing; SE, fresh or strong, backing N; rain, moderate or rough; becoming drier; max temp 11 to 13C (52 to 55F).

Sea, W of NE, fresh or strong, backing N; rain, moderate or rough; becoming drier; max temp 11 to 13C (52 to 55F).

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